THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *MAY* 1802;

With a View of the HOUSE *of* Moss, *in Stirlingshire.*

From a Drawing taken on the Spot by Mr DENHOLM, *of Glasgow.*

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State

On the same evening, the Moon will be in conjunction with the planet JUPITER about 41 minutes after 11 o'clock, in longitude 4ˢ..28°..44′..28″.

Monday, June 7.

About 6 hours after the Moon's conjunction with Jupiter, she will be in conjunction, also, with *Saturn*, at 36 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, in longitude 5ˢ..1°..39′..32″. The latitude of Saturn is then 1°..46′ north.

On the same evening, about 56 minutes and 58 seconds after nine o'clock, the first satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow. As all the eclipses of Jupiter's secondaries, which happen before his approaching conjunction with the Sun, take place when this luminary is above the horizon of most places in this country, no more of them will be visible till the 28th of October 1802, when Jupiter has emerged from the rays of the sun.

On the same evening, the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ι *Gemini*, a star of the third magnitude, in longitude 3ˢ..7°..9′..59″. The latitude of Venus being 1°..14′..8″ north, and that of the star 2°..2′..28″ north, the nearest approach of their centers will be 48′..20″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Tuesday, June 8.

The planet MERCURY will also be in conjunction with ι *Gemini* early in the morning, in longitude 3ˢ..7°..9′..59″. The latitude of Mercury being 2°..3′..22″ north, and that of ι *Gemini* 2°..2′..28″; the distance of their centers, at the time of conjunction, will be 54″, and Mercury will pass to the north of the star.

Wednesday, June 9.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be stationary in longitude 6ˢ..2°..57′..25″, and latitude 43′..12″ north.

Thursday, June 10.

CONJUNCTION *of* VENUS *and* MERCURY.

The planets *Venus* and *Mercury* will be in conjunction a little past 12 o'clock noon, in longitude 3ˢ..10′..44′..16″. The latitude of Venus, at that time, being 1°..19′ north, and that of Mercury 1°..59′ north, the nearest approach of their centers will be 40 minutes, and Mercury will pass to the north of Venus.

Friday, June 11.

The Moon will be in conjunction with *Spica*, or α *Virginis*, about 48 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning. The longitude of Spica at this time is 6ˢ..21°..4°..26′ and latitude 2°..2′..11″ south.

Saturday, June 12.

The southern surface of *Saturn's* RING, is at present visible, as the earth is depressed below its plane. If the greater axis of the ring be divided into 1000 parts, the lesser axis will, at present, be about 155 of these parts. The same numbers represent the proportion between the transverse and the conjugate diameters of the apparent elliptical figure of the four first satellites of Saturn. The conjugate axis of the apparent orbit of the fifth satellite will be only 44 of these parts, and the apparent situation of all the five satellites will be exactly similar to the apparent situation of the ring.

Monday, June 14.

About 46 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, the Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares* or α *Scorpionis*, a star of the first magnitude, whose longitude, at this time, is 8ˢ..6°..59′..35″, and latitude 4°..32′..17″ south.

On the same evening, the Moon will eclipse τ *Scorpionis*, a star of the fourth magnitude, situated a little above *Antares*, in longitude 8ˢ..8°..41′..19″, and latitude 6°..5′..2″ south. About 49 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, the star will apparently come

come in contact with the eaſtern or obſcure limb of the Moon, at which time it is ſituated about 14½ minutes to the ſouth of her center, and, after continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 36 minutes, it will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at 25 minutes after 9 o'clock, when it is ſituated about 12¾ minutes to the ſouth of her center. About the middle of this occultation, the enlightened is to the obſcure part of the Moon's diſc as 11.814 to 0.186. Her horizontal parallax 58'..48"; her horizontal ſemidiameter 16'..1", and ſhe will come to the meridian about 50 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, June 21.

MERCURY will be at his greateſt elongation from the *Sun*, and may be ſeen in the weſtern part of the horizen after ſunſet. His weſtern amplitude, or the diſtance of that point of the horizon where he ſets from the weſt, being very near as great as that of the Sun, which will ſet on that evening, about an hour and fifty minutes before Mercury.

Tuesday, June 22.

The Sun will enter the ſign *Cancer* about 14 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning. His longitude will then be exactly three ſigns, and his declination, which is then a *maximum*, will be 23°..27'..59.

Friday, June 25.

About 10 o'clock in the morning, the GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in conjunction with the *Sun*, or the difference of their longitude will then be three ſigns.

Saturday, June 26.

The Moon will be in conjunction with the *Pleiades*, about 56 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening.

EDINBURGH *Geo. Square*, *May* 20th 1802. } *D.B.*

Memoirs of the late JOHN MOORE, *M.D.*

DR JOHN MOORE was born at Stirling, 1730, where his father, the Rev. Charles Moore, a clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church, was one of the miniſters, and died 1735, when his widow removed with her infant ſon to her native city of Glaſgow, and ſuperintended his education, being a woman of great ſtrength of underſtanding, diſcretion, and piety. He was matriculated at the univerſity, and, being deſigned for the medical profeſſion, was placed under the care of Dr Gordon, an eminent practitioner of that day, both in ſurgery and pharmacy. He attended alſo the anatomical lectures of Dr Hamilton, and the medical ones of Dr Cullen. When the Duke of Cumberland commanded the allied army in Flanders, 1747, Mr Moore was among the many ſtudents who flocked to his camp and its hoſpitals, and was preſented to the commander in chief by the Duke of Argyle, then a commoner and repreſentative in parliament for Glaſgow, and a lieutenant-colonel of foot. He attended the military hoſpital at Maeſtricht as ſurgeon's mate, and removed thence to Fluſhing, 1747, and afterwards aſſiſted the ſurgeon of the Coldſtream regiment, under General Braddock, whom he accompanied to England on the peace 1748, when only 18 years old. He attended Dr Hunter's anatomical lectures, and went with Dr Fordyce to Paris with the ſame views. Lord Albemarle was then Britiſh ambaſſador at the French Court, and appointed him ſurgeon to his houſehold, but he lodged as near as he could to the hoſpitals. Here Dr Gordon propoſed to him to return, and enter into partnerſhip with him at Glaſgow, which he did, after previouſly taking a courſe of lectures in midwifery with Dr Smellie

lie in London, and practiſed two years with Dr Gordon, till the latter received a doctor's degree, when he continued to act as a ſurgeon, till, in his 40th year, he accompanied to the continent James-George Duke of Hamilton, who laboured under a conſumptive diſorder in 1769, of which he died in his 15th year, and Mr Moore recorded his malady and merits on his tomb in the family burying-ground. The late Duke being of the ſame fickly conſtitution, his mother recommended his travelling with the ſame perſon, who had now obtained a doctor's degree at Glaſgow, and they ſpent no leſs than five years abroad, in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. On their return, Dr Moore removed his family to London, and, 1779, publiſhed "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," 2 vols. 8vo. which was favourably received, and gained him no little credit. As he continued to be conſulted by his friends till his death, he next publiſhed, in 1785, "Medical Sketches," in which he is ſuppoſed to have offended ſome of his brethren by the diſcloſure of certain *arcana* which it is their intereſt to conceal; and, two years after, a like View of Society and Manners in Italy, 2 vols. 8vo. both which have gone thro' ſeveral editions. In 1789 he publiſhed "Zeluco," in which he traces the fatal effects reſulting from uncontrouled paſſion on the part of a darling ſon, and unconditional compliance on that of a fond mother; a character ſo atrocious, it is hoped, never exiſted in real life, as it is calculated rather to affect the reader with horror than to warn him by example. Dr Moore was in France at the time of the Revolution, and, with Lord Lauderdale, witneſſed the horrid maſſacre of Sept. 2, 1793, but quitted Paris two days after. Soon after his return he publiſhed a Journal during his reſidence in France, in 2 vols. 8vo. which is a moſt valuable authentic work; and, 1795, "A View of the Cauſe and Progreſs of the French Revolution," 2 vols. 8vo. dedicated to the Duke of Devonſhire, beginning with the reign of Henry IV. and ending with the execution of the royal family. In 1796 appeared "Edward; various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, chiefly in England." In 1800 "Mordaunt; being Sketches of Life, Character, and Manners, in various Countries; including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality," 2 vols. 8vo. conſiſting, chiefly, of a ſeries of letters written by the Hon. John Mordaunt, while confined to his couch at Vevay, giving an account of what he had ſeen in Italy, Germany, France, Portugal, &c. The works of this writer diſcover him to poſſeſs great inſight into human nature, and that happy union of acute diſcernment, with a lively imagination, by which he is enabled to deſcribe its intricacies with the greateſt pleaſantry. He married Miſs Simſon, of Glaſgow, daughter of the Divinity Profeſſor in that Univerſity, by whom he had five ſons * and a daughter, with whom he lived in perfect domeſtic happineſs till his death. He died at Richmond in Surrey, February 20th, 1802, in the 72d year of his age.

Literary Anecdotes.

Abulfaragius, 1226—1286.

BORN at Malatia, near the ſource of the Euphrates, in Armenia, and diſtinguiſhed by his intimate knowledge of the Greek, Syriac, and Arabic languages. He has been praiſed by contemporary writers of his nation in the higheſt ſtile of commenda-

* The preſent General Moore, Capt. Graham Moore, of the Royal Navy, Mr Moore, Surgeon in London, &c.

commendation: he is ſucceſſively called the King of the Learned, the Moſt Excellent of thoſe who Excel, the Example of his Time, the Phœnix of his Age, the Glory of the Wiſe, and the Crown of the Virtuous. He wrote a hiſtory in Arabic, divided into ten dynaſties; which may be conſidered as an epitome of univerſal hiſtory, from the creation of the world to his own time. It was publiſhed in 1663, with a Latin tranſlation, in two ſmall quartos, at Oxford, by that great ſcholar, Dr Pococke, who added to it a ſhort continuation of his own, containing the hiſtory of the eaſtern Princes. This work is very unequal, that part which relates to the Saracens, the Tartar Moguls, and the conqueſts of Genghis Khan, being by far the beſt.

He was ſuſpected of having renounced Chriſtianity; but from this charge he has been ably vindicated by his learned tranſlator.

William Lilly, 1466—1523, an induſtrious and uſeful ſcholar, born at Odiham, in Hants. Prompted at firſt by the ſpirit of bigotry then in vogue, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; but the rational bias of his mind having recovered its proper aſcendancy, an expedition apparently ſo wild became to him the ſource of ſcience. He reſided five years in the iſland of Rhodes, and with the aſſiſtance of ſome refugees from Conſtantinople, he rendered himſelf a complete maſter of the Greek; and two years more of reſidence in Italy finiſhed his claſſical education. On his return to London, he opened a ſchool, in which he taught rhetoric, poetry, and the languages, with the higheſt reputation. St Paul's School having been built and endowed by Dean Colet, Lily was appointed firſt maſter, which place he held with credit till his death. With profeſſional Linguiſts his Grammar is well known, in the compilation of which he was aſſiſted by Eraſmus, Colet, and Robinſon; and Wolſey, it is ſaid, condeſcended to write a recommendatory Preface.

Merſenne, 1588—1648.

Among the many ſingular events which, in the lapſe of ages, attract our notice, the origin of academies and inſtitutions now, or once ſo flouriſhing, will appear curious and intereſting.

The French Academy owed its riſe merely to the circumſtance of a few literary men meeting alternately at each other's houſes, till they were at length incorporated by the Cardinal Richelieu. Father Merſenne is ſaid to have given the firſt idea of a Philoſophical Academy in France, towards the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, by the conference of naturaliſts and mathematicians, occaſionally aſſembled at his lodgings, at which Gaſſendi, Deſcartes, our Engliſh Hobbes, Roberval, Paſcal, Blondel, and others, aſſiſted. Theſe private aſſemblies were ſucceeded by more public ones, formed by Montmort and Thevenot, the celebrated traveller. Marſenne propoſed to each certain problems to examine, or experiments to be made. This example induced every Engliſhman of diſtinction and learning to erect a Philoſophical Academy at Oxford towards the cloſe of Cromwell's adminiſtration; which, after the Reſtoration, was erected by authority into a Royal Society. This example, in its turn, animated the French; and Louis the XIVth, in 1666, aſſiſted by Colbert, founded an Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the improvement of Phyſics, Mathematics, and Chemiſtry.

Father Merſenne, who belonged to the religious order of Minimes, had a genius happily turned to mathematics and philoſophy, and held a very diſtinguiſhed rank among the learned of his day. Of a mild engaging diſpoſition,

poſition, and an underſtanding equally poliſhed and profound, he poſſeſſed many powerful friends, by whoſe aſſiſtance he might have obtained the higheſt honours of his Order. But he preferred his books and the ſilence of his cloſet to the emoluments and buſtle of a public employment. He died at Paris, deeply regretted by the literati of that age. His life has been written by Hilarion de Coſte.

Fabian,

Mercer, and Sheriff of London, is ranked among the Poets and Hiſtorians of his day. He was ſaid to be the moſt facetious and learned of the *Mercers* and *Aldermen* of his time, and remarkable among laymen for his ſkill in the Latin tongue. Of his poetry little is known, except ſome verſes in praiſe of London, in the uncouth dialect of that age, in which he requeſts the indulgence of his readers by the following curious lines:

Whoſo him lyketh theſe Verſes to rede,
With favor I pray he'll them ſpell:
Let not the rudeneſs of them him lede
To diſprove this Rhyme Dogger-rell.

In his Chronicle he pays more attention to the feſtivities of Guildhall and the pageantries of the City, than to the moſt important tranſactions of the times in which he lived. In the ingenious attempts of the late Lord Orford and Dr. Laing to vindicate the character of the third Richard, the teſtimony of Fabian is brought forward to diſprove many of the horrors ſaid to have been committed by that tyrant. But it yet remains to be proved, how far the looſe aſſertions of ſuch hiſtorians as Fabian and the Chronicler of Croyland, are to counterbalance the authority of ſuch writers as Sir Thomas More and Lord Bacon. We think the reaſoning of Hume on this ſubject is concluſive.

Fabian died ſomewhere about the year 1512.

Moliere, 1620—1673,

who contributed ſo much to the entertainment of his countrymen, led a moſt unhappy life in his latter years. Himſelf was ſubject to all thoſe weakneſſes which he had ſo ſucceſsfully ridiculed on the Stage. Seduced by an attachment, which he had neither the prudence to prevent, nor the fortitude to combat, he connected himſelf with a woman, whoſe ſociety he thought a neceſſary relaxation from the fatigue of writing. But this connection was afterwards the ſource of finite vexation to him. La Bejart does not appear to have been worthy of his love or eſteem. The marriage which he afterwards contracted with the daughter of that very woman expoſed him to the moſt bitter invectives and ſarcaſms of his calumniators. It was ſaid, that Moliére, after having ſo long been attached to the mother, had married his own daughter, born during the period of their guilty intercourſe. But it was clearly proved, that the daughter was born before the mother became known to Moliére. However, the marriage was certainly very improper, and to him proved a moſt unhappy one. His wife was a giddy and expenſive coquette, and he is ſaid to have experienced himſelf the fate of many whom he had ſatiriſed in public.

He was more happy in the choice of friends; and the careſſes and praiſes of the Court amply rewarded him for the cares which deſtroyed his peace at home. His country houſe at Auteuil was the reſort of all the wits of that age. By them he was reſpected as a man of genius, and beloved for the mildneſs and liberality of his diſpoſition. The Maréchal de Vivonne lived with him in all that intimacy which places genius and talents on a level with affluence and rank. The great Condé himſelf often required his viſits, and would own that from his converſation he always learned ſomething new.

General

General Remarks on Dr ROBERTSON'S *merits as an Historian.*

From Professor Stewart's Account of the Life and Writings of Dr Robertson.

IN concluding this general review of Dr Robertson's publications, our attention is naturally led, in the first place, to the extent and variety of his historical researches. In this respect, he has certainly not been surpassed by any writer of the present times; nor would it perhaps be easy to name another, who has united to so luminous an arrangement of his materials, and such masterly skill in adorning them, an equal degree of industry and exactness in tracing them to their original sources. After a minute examination of the most disputed passages of his first performance, a late author * has ventured to pronounce him "the most faithful of historians;" and I have no doubt that this honourable appellation will be sanctioned by those who shall examine his other works with the same acuteness, accuracy, and candour.

In the art of narration too, which, next to correctness in the statement of facts, is the most essential qualification of an historian, Dr Robertson's skill is pre-eminent: perhaps I might venture to say, that in this art, his chief and characteristical excellence as an historian consists. I do not, at present, allude merely to the richness of colouring with which he occasionally arrests the attention; but to the distinctness, perspicuity, and fulness, with which he uniformly communicates historical information; carefully avoiding every reference to whatever previous knowledge of the subject his reader may accidentally possess. In this distinctness and perspicuity, so conspicuous in the great models of antiquity, some modern writers of unquestionable talents have failed to a degree, which renders all their other merits of little value;—a failure more particularly observable, since it became fashionable, after the example of Voltaire, to connect with the view of political transactions, an examination of their effects on the manners and condition of mankind; and to blend the lights of philosophy with the appropriate beauties of historical composition. In consequence of this innovation, while the province of the historian has been enlarged and dignified, the difficulty of his task has increased in the same proportion; reduced, as he must frequently be, to the alternative, either of interrupting unseasonably the chain of events, or, by interweaving disquisition and narrative together, of sacrificing clearness to brevity. By few writers of the present age has this combination of philosophy with history been more frequently attempted than by Dr Robertson; and by none have the inconveniencies which it threatens been more successfully avoided. In the former respect his merit is great; but in the latter, he may be safely proposed as a pattern for imitation.

Nor does the beauty of his narrative consist only in the luminous distinctness, and picturesque selection of his details. In a passage formerly quotted from one of Mr Walpole's letters, it is mentioned among the other recommendations of the History of Scotland, that, "although "composed of pieces of information, "each of which would make a se- "parate memoir, yet the whole is "hurried on into one uninterrupted "story." The remark is just, and it points at an excellence of the highest order, conspicuous in all Dr Robertson's publications; the continuity which unites together the different parts of his subject, in consequence of the address and felicity displayed in his transitions. It is this last circumstance which bestows on his works

* Mr Laing.

works that unceaſing intereſt which conſtitutes one of the principal charms in tales of fiction; an intereſt eaſy to ſupport in relating a ſeries of imaginary adventures, but which, in hiſtorical compoſition, evinces more than any thing elſe, the hand of a maſter.

The attainment of theſe different perfections was undoubtedly much facilitated by the plan which he adopted, of throwing into the form of Notes and Illuſtrations, whatever critical or ſcientific diſcuſſions appeared to him to interfere with the peculiar province of hiſtory. In one of the laſt converſations I had with him, he mentioned this as an improvement of conſiderable importance in hiſtorical writing; and his final judgment on the ſubject will be allowed to have great weight in favour of that mode of arrangement which he adopted. On this point, I know there is a wide diverſity of opinion; nor do I think myſelf entitled to pronounce with confidence upon either ſide, where the beſt judges have heſitated in their deciſion.

Where a writer finds it neceſſary to enter into ſpeculation and diſcuſſion, the whole of his argument ſhould undoubtedly be ſtated at once, and not broken down into fragments, which the reader is to collect from different parts of the book. In thoſe diſſertations, therefore, which form ſo conſiderable a part both of the Hiſtory of Charles V. and of America, it would perhaps have been better, if the Author had adhered leſs cloſely to the plan which he had ſo judiciouſly adopted in his hiſtorical narrative. The arguments which recommend it in the latter ſpecies of compoſition, it is ſufficiently evident, do not apply to it when introduced into the former.

After all, whoever attempts to inſtruct the world by any literary undertaking, whether hiſtorical or ſpeculative, will find it neceſſary, for the complete ſatisfaction of accurate inquirers, to engage in occaſional diſcuſſions which could not be introduced into the body of the work, without digreſſions inconſiſtent with a ſimple and diſtinct arrangement; nor compreſſed into notes at the bottom of the page, without ſtopping the reader's progreſs and miſleading his attention. No writer has been more completely aware of this than Mr Hume, who, in all his publications, both hiſtorical and philoſophical, has diſtinguiſhed carefully thoſe incidental ſuggeſtions which are neceſſary to prevent any heſitation about the text from the critical diſquiſitions uſeful for ſatisfying men of curious reſearch, or for obviating the doubts of more refined ſpeculation. Dr Robertſon's ſubjects, in all his hiſtories excepting that of Scotland, engaged him in inquiries more open to controverſy, and in arguments reſting upon information leſs acceſſible to ordinary readers, than thoſe of Mr Hume. His proofs and illuſtrations, accordingly, bear a far greater proportion to the ſize of his volumes; but I am inclined to think, that, if examined with proper attention, the arrangement of them will be found (with a few exceptions,) to reflect no leſs honour on his taſte and diſcernment.

Of Dr Robertſon's merits as an hiſtorian, ſo far as they are connected with the genius of the language in which he wrote, it does not become a native of this part of the iſland to expreſs a decided opinion. And, accordingly, in the few remarks which I am to hazard on that ſubject, although I ſhall ſtate my own judgment with freedom, I would be underſtood to write with all poſſible diffidence.

The general ſtrain of his compoſition is flowing, equal, and majeſtic; harmonious beyond that of moſt Engliſh writers, yet ſeldom deviating in queſt of harmony, into inverſion, redundancy, or affectation. If, in ſome

paſſages,

paſſages, it may be thought that the effect might have been heightened by ſomewhat more of variety in the ſtructure and cadence of his periods, it muſt be recollected that this criticiſm involves an encomium on the beauty of his ſtyle; for it is only where the ear is habitually gratified, that the rythm of compoſition becomes an object of the reader's attention.

In comparing his turn of expreſſion with that of the claſſical writers of England, a difference may, I think, be perceived; originating in the provincial ſituation of the country where he received his education and ſpent his life: and, if I am not much miſtaken, the ſame obſervation may be extended, in a greater or leſs degree, to moſt of our contemporaries who have laboured under ſimilar diſadvantages. I do not allude, at preſent, to what are commonly called *Scotticiſms*; for, from theſe Dr Robertſon's works have been allowed, by the moſt competent judges, to be remarkably free; but to an occaſional ſubſtitution of general or of circuitous modes of expreſſion, inſtead of the ſimple and ſpecific Engliſh phraſe. An author who lives at a diſtance from the acknowledged ſtandard of elegance, writes in a dialect different from that in which he is accuſtomed to ſpeak; and is naturally led to evade, as much as poſſible, the hazardous uſe of idiomatical phraſes, by the employment of ſuch as accord with the general analogy of the language. Hence, in all the lighter and more familiar kinds of writing, the riſk of ſacrificing eaſe and vivacity, and what Dr Johnſon calls *genuine Anglicism* *, in order to ſecure correctneſs and purity; and hence, the difficulties with which thoſe of our countrymen have had to ſtruggle, who have aimed at the freedom of the epiſtolary ſtyle, or who have attempted to catch the ſhadowy and fleeting forms of Comic Dialogue. The peculiarity in the manner of Livy, cenſured by Aſinius Pollio, was probably of a ſimilar deſcription; ariſing leſs from an admixture of Paduan idioms than from the abſence of ſuch as marked the dialect of Rome. "In Tito Livio," (ſays Quinctilian,) "miræ facundiæ viro, putat ineſſe "Pollio Aſinius quandam Patavini-"tatem. Quare, ſi fieri poteſt, et "verba omnia, et vox, hujus alum-"num Urbis oleant; ut oratio Ro-"mana plane videatur, non civitate "donata †."

If, however, in theſe and a few other reſpects, important advantages are poſſeſſed by thoſe whoſe ſtandard of propriety is always before them in their ordinary habits of converſation and of buſineſs, it muſt perhaps be granted, on the other hand, that an ear thus familiarized from infancy to phraſes which it has been accuſtomed to retain, without any ſelection, or any reference to general principles, can ſcarcely fail to have ſome effect in blunting an author's diſcrimination between the eſtabliſhed modes of claſſical expreſſion and the accidental jargon of the day. Illuſtrations of this remark might be eaſily collected from writers of the higheſt and moſt deſerved reputation; more particularly from ſome who have cultivated, with the greateſt ſucceſs, the appropriate graces of the Engliſh tongue.—Even the works of Dr Middleton, which have been often recommended to Scotchmen as the ſafeſt models for their imitation, abound with inſtances of colloquial language, ſanctioned probably by the authority of the faſhionable ſpeakers of his time, but which, I ſhould ſuppoſe, would now be conſidered as vulgariſms, by ſuch of his countrymen as

* "If Addiſon's language had been leſs idiomatical, it would have loſt "ſomething of its genuine Anglicism."—— *Lives of the Poets.*

† Quinctil. l. viii. c. 1.

as have formed their taſte on the compoſitions either of an earlier or of a later period.

In guarding againſt theſe temporary modes of ſpeech, the provincial reſidence of a Scotchman may ſometimes have its uſe, by teaching him to diſtruſt his ear as an arbiter of elegance, and to appeal one very queſtionable point to the practice of thoſe whoſe eſtabliſhed reputation gives the ſtamp of propriety to the phraſeology they have employed. If his compoſition be deficient in eaſe, it may be expected not to fall under the ordinary ſtandard, in point of purity: nay, it is not impoſſible, that, in his ſolicitude to avoid idiomatical phraſes, he may be occaſionally led to animate and to ennoble his diction; or, by uncommon and fortunate combinations of words, to give to familiar ideas the charm of novelty.

The ſpecies of compoſition to which Dr Robertſon directed his ſtudies, was peculiarly adapted to his local ſituation, by affording him an opportunity of diſplaying all the talents he poſſeſſed, without impoſing on him a trial of his powers in thoſe kinds of writing where a Scotchman is moſt likely to fail. In delineating the characters of Princes, Stateſmen, and Warriors, or in recording events that have happened on the great theatre of public affairs, a certain elevation of language is naturally inſpired by the magnitude of the ſubject. The engaging and pathetic details of domeſtic life vaniſh before the eye which contemplates the fortunes of nations, and the revolutions of Empire; and there is even a gravity of manner, excluſive of every thing familiar or flippant, which accords with our idea of him who ſits in judgment on the generations that are paſt. It may, perhaps, be queſtioned by ſome, Whether Dr Robertſon has not carried to an extreme, his idea of what he has himſelf called the *dignity of hiſtory*; but, whatever opinion we form on this point, it cannot be diſputed, that his plan of ſeparating the materials of hiſtorical compoſition from thoſe which fall under the provinces of the Antiquary, and of the writer of Memoirs, was on the whole happily conceived; and that one great charm of his works ariſes from the taſte and judgment with which he has carried it into execution.—Nor has he ſuffered this ſcrupulous regard to the unity of hiſtorical ſtyle to exclude that variety which was neceſſary for keeping alive the reader's attention. Whenever his ſubject admits of being enriched or adorned by the political or philoſophical diſquiſition, by picturesque deſcription, or by the intereſting details of a romantic epiſode, he ſcruples not to try his ſtrength with thoſe who have excelled the moſt in theſe different departments of literature; uniformly, however, avoiding to mingle in the humble ſcenes of ordinary life, or to meet his rivals on any ground where he did not feel himſelf completely their equal.

To this ſyſtematical ſelection of the more regular and analogical forms of conſtruction, is to be aſcribed, in a conſiderable degree, his popularity among foreigners, who unite in eſteeming him, not only as one of the moſt eloquent, but as one of the moſt intelligible of our writers. And, it is preſumable, that the ſame circumſtance will ſecure in his favour the ſuffrages of poſterity, when the paſſing idioms generated by the capricious modes of our own times, ſhall be antiquated or forgotten.

I have only to add, that ſome of the foregoing obſervations apply more ſtrongly to Dr Robertſon's earlier than to his later publications. In the Hiſtory of Charles V. and ſtill more in that of America, he ventures on expreſſions which he would not have hazarded before the eſtabliſhment of his literary name; and accordingly, it may be doubted, whether

ther, in consequence of this circumstance, he did not lose in purity of diction what he gained in ease and freedom. Perhaps, on the whole, it will be found, that of all his performances, Charles V. is that which unites the various requisites of good writing in the greatest degree. The style is more natural and flowing than that of the History of Scotland; while, at the same time, idiomatical phrases are introduced with so sparing and timid a hand, that it is easy to perceive the Author's attention to correctness was not sensibly diminished. In the History of America, although it contains many passages, equal if not superior to any thing else in his writings, the composition does not seem to me to be so uniformly polished as that of his former works; nor does it always possess, in the same degree, the recommendations of conciseness and simplicity.

Outline of the Constitution of the Church of SCOTLAND, *and View of Dr* ROBERTSON'S *System of Ecclesiastical Policy* *.

From the same.

THE General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is composed of representatives from the presbyteries; from the royal boroughs; from the four universities; and from the Scots church of Campvere in Holland. The presbyteries send two hundred and ninety members, of whom two hundred and one are ministers, and eighty-nine lay-elders; the royal boroughs send sixty-seven members, all of whom are laymen; the universities send five members, who may be either laymen, or ministers holding an office in the university; and the church of Campvere sends two members, one minister and one lay-elder. The whole number is three hundred and sixty-four, of whom two hundred and two are ministers, and one hundred and sixty-two laymen; including in the latter class the members from the universities †. The annual sittings of the Assembly continue only for ten days; but a Committee of the whole House (called the Commission) has four stated meetings in the year, for the dispatch of whatever business the General Assembly has been unable to overtake.

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* "For the materials of both this outline and of the subsequent view," (says Professor Stewart,) "I am indebted to a paper drawn up (at the request of Dr Robertson's son,) by the Rev. Dr George Hill, Principal of St Mary's College in the University of St Andrews. In general, I have transcribed Dr Hill's words, taking the liberty occasionally to make such slight alterations on the language as were necessary for preserving some degree of uniformity in the style of my narrative; and a few retrenchments, which the plan of this Memoir rendered unavoidable. As Dr Hill's paper was submitted to the examination, and received the unqualified approbation of three of Dr Robertson's confidential friends, Drs Blair, Carlyle, and Grieve, it may be regarded as an authentic statement of his general principles of church government."

† "The mixture of Ecclesiastical and Lay-members in the Church Courts is attended with the happiest effects. It corrects that *esprit de corps* which is apt to prevail in all assemblies of professional men. It affords the principal Nobility and Gentry of Scotland an opportunity of obtaining a seat in the General Assembly when any interesting object calls for their attendance; and although in the factious and troublesome times which our ancestors saw, the General Assembly by means of this mixture became a scene of political debate, this accidental evil is counterbalanced by permanent good: for the presence of those Lay-members of high rank, whose names are usually found upon the Roll of the Assembly, has a powerful influence in maintaining that connection between Church and State which is necessary for the peace, security, and welfare of both."

In ſubordination to this ſupreme court, there is a ſeries of inferior judicatories, riſing, one above another, in authority.—The loweſt of theſe is the *Kirk-Seſſions*, or Parochial Conſiſtories; compoſed of the miniſters, together with the lay-elders of their reſpective pariſhes. The miniſters of a number of contiguous pariſhes, together with certain repreſentatives from the Kirk-Seſſions, form a *Preſbytery*; and a plurality of preſbyteries (differing in number according to accidental circumſtances) form a provincial *Synod*.

While the conſtitution of the Scottiſh church admits of no ſuperiority of one miniſter above another, it requires from all its individual members, and from all its inferior judicatories, ſtrict obedience to thoſe who are placed in authority over them. Every court is bound to lay the record of all its proceedings from time to time before the tribunal, which is its immediate ſuperior; any part of its proceedings may be brought, by appeal or complaint, under the review of a higher juriſdiction; and every miniſter, when he receives orders, comes under a ſolemn engagement, "to aſſert, maintain, and defend the doctrines, diſcipline, and government of the church; and never to attempt any thing directly or indirectly, which may tend to its ſubverſion or preſudice."

In conſequence of this ſubordination of judicatories, the General Aſſembly determines, as the court of laſt reſort, all the cauſes brought under its review, and has the power of enforcing, without controul, obedience to its decrees. It poſſeſſes alſo extenſive legiſlative powers, as it may, with the concurrence of a majority of preſbyteries, enact laws for the government of the whole church.

By the Act of 1592, which gave a legal eſtabliſhment to the form of church government now delineated, the patron of a vacant pariſh was entitled to preſent to the preſbytery a perſon properly qualified; and the preſbytery were required, after ſubjecting the preſentee to certain trials and examinations, of which they were conſtituted the judges, "to ordain and ſettle him as miniſter of the pariſh, provided no relevant objection ſhould be ſtated to his life, doctrine, and qualifications." This right of preſentation, however, although conferred by the fundamental charter of Preſbyterian government in Scotland, was early complained of as a grievance; and accordingly, it was aboliſhed by an act paſſed under the Uſurpation. At the Reſtoration it was again recovered, but it was retained only for a few years; the Revolution having introduced a new ſyſtem, which veſted the right of election in the heritors, elders, and heads of families in the pariſh. The 10th of Queen Ann at laſt reſtored the rights of patrons; but the exerciſe of theſe rights was found to be ſo extremely unpopular, that miniſters were generally ſettled, till after the year 1730, in the manner preſcribed by the Act of King William.

During this long period, an averſion to the law of patronage took deep root in the minds of the people; and the circumſtances of the times were ſuch as to render it inexpedient for the church courts to contend with a prejudice ſo inveterate and univerſal.

When the Preſbyterian eſtabliſhment fell a ſacrifice to the policy introduced at the Reſtoration, the miniſters who refuſed to conform to prelacy were ejected from their churches, and underwent a ſevere perſecution. The firmneſs which they diſplayed on this occaſion exhibits a ſtrength of character which has never been ſurpaſſed; but their ſituation, while deprived of the countenance of law, and left entirely to the guidance of private conſcience, was neceſſarily ſuch, as to inſpire *independent* principles, inconſiſtent with regular ſubordination

ordination and diſcipline; and, accordingly, at the Revolution, when the Preſbyterian government was reeſtabliſhed, and many of the ejected miniſters reſtored to their pulpits, they brought along with them into the church a ſpirit ſcarcely compatible with the connection in which it ſtood with the paramount authority of the ſtate. Their ſucceſſors, trained in the ſame ſentiments, ſaw the right of patronage revived in times which they regarded with a jealous eye; and, without allowing themſelves to weigh the expediency of that mode of ſettlement, they conſidered it as an appendage of epiſcopacy which it was the duty of every good Preſbyterian to oppoſe.—While the people, therefore, reſiſted with violence the firſt attempt which was made about the year 1730 to exerciſe this right, the church courts, altho' they could not entirely diſregard the law, contrived, in many inſtances, to render it ineffectual; and ſanctioned by their authority the prevailing prejudices againſt it. They admitted it as an incontrovertible principle in Preſbyterian church government, that a preſentee, although perfectly well qualified, and unexceptionable in life and doctrine, was nevertheleſs inadmiſſible to his clerical office, till the concurrence of the people who were to be under his miniſtry had been regularly aſcertained. The form of expreſſing this concurrence was by the ſubſcription of a paper termed a *Call;* which was conſidered as a ſtep ſo indiſpenſable towards conſtituting the paſtoral relation, that the church courts, when diſſatisfied with it as an expreſſion of the general wiſhes of the pariſh, ſometimes ſet aſide the preſentee altogether; and when they did authoriſe a ſettlement, proceeded in a manner which ſufficiently implied a greater reſpect for the call than for the preſentation.

The circumſtances underſtood to be neceſſary for conſtituting an adequate *call*, were unſuſceptible of a preciſe definition. The unanimous conſent of land-holders, elders, and heads of families, was ſeldom to be looked for; nor was even an abſolute majority conſidered as indiſpenſable, if the concurrence afforded a reaſonable proſpect of an harmonious and uſeful ſettlement. This principle of deciſion was ſo vague in itſelf, and ſo arbitrary in its application, that much was left in the church-courts to the private judgment of individuals, and much to their prejudices and paſſions; while the people, finding that a noiſy and ſtrenuous oppoſition ſeldom failed of ſucceſs, were encouraged to proſecute their object by tumult and violence. Many of the clergy, conſidering it as a matter of conſcience not to take any ſhare in the ſettlement of an obnoxious preſentee, refuſed on ſuch occaſions to carry into execution the orders of their ſuperiors; and, ſuch was the temper of the times, that the leading men of the Aſſembly, although they wiſhed to ſupport the law of the land, found themſelves obliged to have recourſe to expedients; impoſing ſlight cenſures on the diſobedient, and appointing ſpecial committees (whom it was found ſometimes neceſſary to protect by a military force,) to diſcharge the duties which the others had declined.

Meaſures of this kind, purſued with little variation for about twenty years, had ſo relaxed the diſcipline of the church, that individuals openly claimed it as a right to diſobey its ſentences, whenever their diſobedience was juſtified, according to the beſt of their judgment, by a principle of their conſcience.

Such was the ſtate of the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment in Scotland when Dr Robertſon and his friends began to take an active ſhare in its buſineſs. Diſſatisfied with the ſyſtem adopted by his predeceſſors, and convinced that the more free any conſtitution

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is, the greater is the danger of violating its fundamental laws, his vigorous and enlightened mind ſuggeſted to him the neceſſity of oppoſing more deciſive meaſures to theſe growing diſorders, and of maintaining the authority of the church by enforcing the ſubmiſſion of all its members. The two capital articles by which he conceived preſbytery to be diſtinguiſhed from every other eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, was the parity of its miniſters, and the ſubordination of its judicatories.—"Wherever there is a ſubordination of courts," (as he has himſelf obſerved in an authentic document of his eccleſiaſtical principles,) "there is one court that muſt be ſupreme; for ſubordination were in "vain, if it did not terminate in ſome "laſt reſort. Such a ſupreme judica"ture is the General Aſſembly of the "church of Scotland; and therefore, "if its deciſions could be diſputed "and diſobeyed by inferior courts "with impunity, the Preſbyterian "conſtitution would be entirely over"turned. On this ſuppoſition, there "is no occaſion for the church of Scot"land to meet in its general aſſemblies "any more; its government is at an "end; and it is expoſed to the con"tempt and ſcorn of the world, as a "church without union, order, or diſ"cipline, deſtitute of ſtrength to ſup"port its own conſtitutions, and falling "into ruins by the abuſe of liberty."

A queſtion which came under the conſideration of the Aſſembly in the year 1751, when he ſpoke for the firſt time in that ſupreme court, afforded him an opportunity of unfolding his general principles of eccleſiaſtical government. The conduct of a clergyman, who had diſobeyed a ſentence of a former Aſſembly, gave riſe to a warm diſcuſſion; in the courſe of which, Dr Robertſon, ſupported by a few of his friends, contended for the expediency of a ſevere and exemplary ſentence. But this doctrine was then ſo little underſtood or reliſhed, that he was left in an inconſiderable minority.

The *Commiſſion* of that Aſſembly, at their meeting, in November 1751, ordered the Preſbytery of Dunfermline, which had already been guilty of diſobedience, to admit Mr Richardſon as miniſter of Inverkeithing; intimating to them, at the ſame time, that in caſe of their continued contumacy, the Commiſſion was to proceed, at their next meeting in March, to a very high cenſure. The preſbytery again diſobeyed; and yet the Commiſſion, with a prepoſterous lenity, ſuffered their conduct to paſs with impunity. The inconſiſtency and inexpediency of this ſentence were urged ſtrenuouſly by Dr Robertſon and his friends, who in their *diſſent*, or proteſt againſt it, have left a valuable record of the general principles on which they acted. The paper is ſtill extant, and though evidently a haſty compoſition, bears, in various paſſages, the marks of Dr Robertſon's hand.

Dr Robertſon argued this cauſe in the General Aſſembly 1752; and, ſuch was the impreſſion made by the argument contained in the proteſt, and more fully illuſtrated in his ſpeech, that the ſupreme court reverſed the judgment of the Commiſſion, and depoſed one of the miniſters of the preſbytery of Dunfermline, for diſobeying the orders of his ſuperiors.

This deciſion was the complete triumph of the principles for which Dr Robertſon and his friends had ſtruggled. It put an end to thoſe temporary expedients and devices which had hitherto been adopted in the ſettlement of pariſhes: it put an end to thoſe extraordinary committees which Aſſemblies had been in uſe to appoint for relieving diſobedient preſbyteries from their duty; and it adminiſtered to the inferior judicatories, as well as to individuals, an uſeful leſſon of that ſubordination which the peace of ſociety requires.

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The ſucceſs of theſe attempts had probably ſome effect in determining Dr Robertſon to continue his attention to the affairs of the church; more eſpecially, after his office in the Univerſity put it in his power to be returned annually as a repreſentative to the General Aſſembly. By an uninterrupted attendance in that court for nearly twenty years, he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the whole train of its buſineſs; while the influence which he thus ſecured was increaſed and confirmed by his conciliating manners; by the charms of his converſation; and by the celebrity of his name. He had the happineſs alſo of being warmly ſupported by moſt of the friends who joined him in the Aſſembly 1751; and who, without any jealouſy of the aſcendant which he poſſeſſed, arranged themſelves with cordiality under his ſtandard. The period from his appointment as Principal of the Univerſity till his retreat from public life, came, accordingly, to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of Dr Robertſon's *adminiſtration:* a name which implied, not any appointment from Government, nor any power in the diſtribution of favours; but merely the weight he derived from the confidence of a great majority of his brethren, who approved of the general principles on which he acted.

The circumſtances which chiefly diſtinguiſhed his ſyſtem of policy were, *firſt*, a ſteady and uniform ſupport of the law of patronage; * and, *ſecondly*, an impartial exerciſe of the judicial power of the church.

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* "Dr Robertſon's ſyſtem with reſpect to the Law of Patronage proceeded "on the following principles:—That as patronage is the law of the land, the "courts of a national church eſtabliſhed and protected by law, and all the indi- "vidual miniſters of that church, are bound, in as far as it depends upon exer- "tions ariſing from the duties of their place, to give it effect: that every oppoſi- "tion to the legal rights of patrons tends to diminiſh that reverence which all "the ſubjects of a free government ought to entertain for the law; and that it "is dangerous to accuſtom the people to think that they can elude the law or "defeat its operation, becauſe ſucceſs in one inſtance leads to greater licentiouſ- "neſs. Upon theſe principles Dr Robertſon thought that the church courts be- "trayed their duty to the conſtitution, when the ſpirit of their deciſions, or ne- "gligence in enforcing obedience to their orders, created unneceſſary obſtacles to "the exerciſe of the rights of patronage, and foſtered in the minds of the people "the falſe idea that they have a right to chuſe their own miniſters, or even a ne- "gative upon the nomination of the patron. He was well aware that the ſub- "jects of Great Britain are entitled to apply in a conſtitutional manner for the re- "peal of every law, which they conſider as a grievance. But while he ſupported "patronage as the exiſting law, he regarded it alſo as the moſt expedient method "of ſettling vacant pariſhes. It did not appear to him that the people are compe- "tent judges of thoſe qualities which a miniſter ſhould poſſeſs in order to be a "uſeful teacher either of the doctrines of pure religion, or of the precepts of "ſound morality. He ſuſpected that, if the probationers of the church were taught "to conſider their ſucceſs in obtaining a ſettlement as depending upon a popular "election, many of them would be tempted to adopt a manner of preaching more "calculated to pleaſe the people than to promote their edification. He thought "that there is little danger to be apprehended from the abuſe of the law of patro- "nage, becauſe the preſentee muſt be choſen from amongſt thoſe whom the church "itſelf had approved of, and had licenſed as qualified for the office of the miniſtry; "becauſe a preſentee cannot be admitted to the benefice, if any relevant charge "as to his life or doctrine be proved againſt him: and becauſe, after ordination "and admiſſion, he is liable to be depoſed for improper conduct. When every "poſſible precaution is thus taken to prevent unqualified perſons from being in- "troduced into the church, or thoſe who afterwards prove unworthy from re- "maining in it, the occaſional evils and abuſes from which no human inſtitution

Edin. Mag. May 1802.

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In the former of theſe reſpects, his exertions are ſuppoſed by his friends, not only to have produced in the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment a tranquillity unknown in former times; but to have contributed, in no ſmall degree, to the peace and good order of the country. The public language of the church ſeems to bear teſtimony to the prevalence of theſe ideas. For a long ſeries of years annual inſtructions had been given to the *Commiſſion*, "to make due application to "the King and Parliament, for re- "dreſs of the grievance of patronage, "in caſe a favourable opportunity "for doing ſo ſhould occur." But theſe inſtructions were omitted in 1784, ſoon after Dr Robertſon retired from the buſineſs of the Aſſembly; and they have never ſince been renewed.

A ſyſtematical regularity, to which the church of Scotland had been little accuſtomed, in the exerciſe of its judicial power, was another effect of the aſcendant which Dr Robertſon poſſeſſed in the conduct of its buſineſs.

A court ſo popular in its conſtitution as the General Aſſembly, is but ill calculated for the patient and diſpaſſionate inveſtigation neceſſary for the adminiſtration of juſtice. As its annual ſittings, too, continue only for a few days, its mode of procedure (irregular and looſe as it is in many reſpects,) is very imperfectly underſtood by the great majority of clerical members, who enjoy a ſeat in it only once in four or five years: hence, an inattention to forms; and a diſpoſition to undervalue their importance, when they appear to ſtand in the way of immediate expediency. To correct, as far as poſſible, this unfortunate bias, inherent in the conſtitution of all popular tribunals, Dr Robertſon felt it to be his duty to employ all his abilities; convinced, that a wiſe and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice can only be effectually ſecured by a ſtrict adherence to eſtabliſhed rules. A complete acquaintance with theſe, which he ſoon acquired from his regular attendance on the deliberations of the Aſſembly, gave him a decided ſuperiority over thoſe who were only occaſionally members; and he was enabled gradually to enforce their ſtrict obſervance, by the confidence which was generally repoſed in his principles and his talents.

Such were the objects which Dr Robertſon had chiefly in view as an eccleſiaſtical leader, and which he proſecuted, during thirty years, with ſo great ſteadineſs and ſucceſs, that not only the ſyſtem introduced by him continues ſtill in vigor, but the deciſions which he dictated form a ſort of *Common Law* of the church."

Addreſs from the Highland Chiefs to Prince Charles *after the Battle of* Falkirk, *adviſing a Retreat to the North.*

From the Appendix to Mr Home's *Hiſtory of the Rebellion in* 1745.

WE think it our duty, in this critical juncture, to lay our opinions, in the moſt reſpectful manner, before your Royal Highneſs.

We are certain that a vaſt number of the ſoldiers of your Royal Highneſs's army are gone home ſince the battle of Falkirk; and notwithſtanding all the endeavours of the commanders of the different corps, they find that this evil is increaſing hourly, and not in their power to prevent: and as we are afraid Stirling Caſtle cannot be taken ſo ſoon as was expected,

"is exempted, could not, in the opinion of Dr Robertſon, be fairly urged as rea- "ſons againſt the law of patronage." *Dr Hill's MS.*

pected, if the enemy ſhould march before it fall into your Royal Highneſs's hands, we can foreſee nothing but utter deſtruction to the few that will remain, conſidering the inequality of our numbers to that of the enemy. For theſe reaſons we are humbly of opinion, that there is no way to extricate your Royal Highneſs, and thoſe who remain with you, out of the moſt imminent danger, but by retiring immediately to the Highlands, where we can be uſefully employed the remainder of the winter, by taking and maſtering the forts in the North; and we are morally ſure we can keep as many men together as will anſwer that end, and hinder the enemy from following us in the mountains at this ſeaſon of the year; and in Spring, we doubt not but an army of 10,000 effective Highlanders can be brought together, and follow your Royal Highneſs wherever you think proper. This will certainly diſconcert your enemies, and cannot but be approved of by your Royal Highneſs's friends both at home and abroad. If a landing ſhould happen in the mean time, the Highlanders would immediately riſe, either to join them, or make a powerful diverſion elſewhere.

The hard marches which your army has undergone, the winter ſeaſon, and now the inclemency of the weather, cannot fail of making this meaſure approved of by your Royal Highneſs's allies abroad, as well as your faithful adherents at home. The greateſt difficulty that occurs to us, is the ſaving of the artillery, particularly the heavy cannon; but better ſome of theſe were thrown into the river Forth, as that your Royal Highneſs, beſides the danger of your own perſon, ſhould riſk the flower of your army, which we apprehend, muſt inevitably be the caſe, if this retreat be not agreed to, and gone about without the loſs of one moment, and we think that it would be the greateſt imprudence to riſk the whole on ſo unequal a chance, when there are ſuch hopes of ſuccour from abroad, beſides the reſources your Royal Highneſs will have from your faithful and dutiful followers at home. It is but juſt now we are appriſed of the numbers of our own people that are gone off, beſides the many ſick that are in no condition to fight. And we offer this our opinion with the more freedom, that we are perſuaded that your Royal Highneſs can never doubt of the uprightneſs of our intention. No body is privy to this addreſs to your Royal Highneſs except your ſubſcribers; and we beg leave to aſſure your Royal Highneſs, that it is with great concern and reluctance, we find ourſelves obliged to declare our ſentiments in ſo dangerous a ſituation, which nothing could have prevailed with us to have done, but the unhappy going off of ſo many men.

(Signed by)

LORD GEORGE MURRAY,
LOCHIEL,
KEPPOCH,
CLANRONALD,
ARDSHIEL,
LOCHGARY,
SCOTHOUSE,
SIMON FRASER, maſter of Lovat.

Falkirk, 29th Jan. 1746.

Narrative of FLORA MACDONALD, *giving an account of her Interviews with* CHARLES, *in the Long Iſland, and the manner in which ſhe conducted him to the Iſle of Skye.*

From the ſame.

MRS MACDONALD firſt ſaw Prince Charles in South Uiſt, ſhe then reſided in the family of Angus Macdonald of Miltin, her brother. Mrs Macdonald, (then Miſs Macdonald) being upon a viſit in Clanronald's family,

mily, ſaw one Colonel O'Neale there, a native of Ireland, a French officer, and conſtant attendant of Prince Charles in his diſtreſſed ſtate. Miſs Macdonald expreſſed an earneſt inclination to ſee the Prince, and ſaid, that, provided ſhe could in any degree prove ſerviceable in ſaving him from his enemies, ſhe would with all her heart.

Colonel O'Neale then propoſed to Miſs Macdonald to take the Prince as her maid, dreſſed in women's clothes, and conduct him to Skye. This undertaking appeared to her ſo fantaſtical and dangerous, that ſhe poſitively declined it. A Macdonald, a Macleod, and a Campbell militia were then in South Uiſt in queſt of the Prince: a guard was poſted at every ferry: every boat was ſeized: no perſon could travel out of the country without a paſſport; and the channel between Uiſt and Skye was covered with ſhips of war. Soon after this converſation, the Colonel introduced the Prince to Miſs Macdonald at a farm belonging to her brother. The Prince at this time was in a ſtate of bad health, of a thin and weak habit of body, and greatly exhauſted with fatigue and want of proper accommodation. Under theſe calamities he poſſeſſed a cheerfulneſs, magnanimity, and fortitude, remarkably great, and incredible to all but ſuch as ſaw him then. Miſs Macdonald was ſo ſtrongly impreſſed with his critical and forlorn ſtate, that ſhe inſtantly conſented to conduct him to Skye.

Leaving the Prince and his conductor at the farm, Miſs Macdonald, without loſs of time, repaired to Clanronald's family, to provide the neceſſary requiſites for the voyage to Skye. She procured a paſſport from Captain Hugh Macdonald, who commanded the Macdonald militia in South Uiſt. Captain Macdonald was father-in-law to Miſs Macdonald. The Prince was denominated Betty Burke in the paſſport, and recommended by Captain Macdonald to his wife at Armadale in Skye, as an excellent ſpinſter of flax, and a faithful ſervant.

The night before the Prince left South Uiſt, he very narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner. Miſs Macdonald having procured an open boat with ſix hands, and every other neceſſary, walked along the ſhore to the diſtance of a mile from Clanronald's houſe, where, according to appointment, the Prince (dreſſed in female apparel,) and the Colonel met her. As the Prince, along with Lady Clanronald, Miſs Macdonald, and the Colonel, were in the evening taking ſupper upon the ſea ſide, a meſſenger came to Lady Clanronald, informing her that General Campbell, and Captain Ferguſſon were in her houſe in queſt of Prince Charles. She inſtantly repaired home. Soon after her departure, four armed cutters appeared on the coaſt. They were ſo cloſe to the ſhore, that they could not get away unobſerved by the ſoldiers on board, and therefore ſkulked among the rocks till the cutters paſſed them.

The day following, being calm and ſerene, the Prince, Miſs Macdonald, and the ſix boatmen ſet out in the morning for Skye. As the boat was paſſing the point of Vaterniſh in Skye, a party of the Macleod militia, ſtationed there, obſerving it, ran to the ſhore with their guns, and levelled them at the boat. The tide being out, the boat got out of their reach before they could get ſo near as to force them to land, or launch out a boat to purſue them. The boat landed at Mugſtole, the family ſeat of Macdonald. Miſs Macdonald dined with Lady Margaret Macdonald, and after dinner ſhe and the Prince, (ſtill diſguiſed as her maid) ſet out for Kingſburgh, where they arrived in the evening, and lodged that night. Next day the Prince went to a hill, near the

the houſe of Kingſburgh, and put on a highland dreſs. Miſs Macdonald accompanied him to Portree, and left him there. He was then greatly reſtored to health, had recovered much ſtrength, and was in good ſpirits. Miſs Macdonald went to Armadale, to her ſtepfather's houſe.

The men who ferried the Prince and Miſs Macdonald to Skye were, after their return, ſuſpected of what they had done, and being apprehended, were forced to make a confeſſion.

Captain Macleod of Taliſker, (now Colonel Macleod,) who commanded the militia in Skye, ordered a party to go to Armadale, and apprehend Miſs Macdonald. They took her priſoner, and gave her up to a body of fuzileers, who delivered her to General Campbell, at that time on board Captain Ferguſſon's ſhip, which lay between Sconcer and Raſay. She was on board this ſhip twenty-two days. General Campbell treated her with much humanity and politeneſs, and afterwards conſigned her to Admiral Smith, on the coaſt of Lorn in Argyleſhire. This moſt worthy gentleman treated her, not as a ſtranger, nor a priſoner, but with the affection of a parent.

MACPHERSON *of* CLUNY'S *account of* CAMERON *of* LOCHEIL *and himſelf, after the Battle of* CULLODEN: *of their meeting with* PRINCE CHARLES; *and the extraordinary Habitation called the* CAGE, *where the* PRINCE *lived with them till he received notice that two French Frigates were arrived at Lochnanuagh.*

From the ſame.

AFTER the fatal cataſtrophe of the Highland army at Culloden, upon the 16th of April 1746, they meant to make head again about Auchnicarry, till, upon Lord Loudon's approach with an army, the few that had got together were made to diſperſe. Locheil being bad of his wounds, was obliged to ſhift from his own country to the Braes of Rannoch; near which, about the 20th of June, in a hill called Benouſchk, Cluny Macpherſon met him and Sir Stewart Threipland, phyſician, who attended him for the cure of his wounds. Cluny brought them from thence to Benalder, a hill of great circumference in that part of Badenoch next to Rannoch, and his own ordinary graſſings; where they remained together, without ever getting certain notice of what had become of the Prince for near three months, when they received the agreeable news of his being ſafe at Lochearkaik, from one John Macpherſon, a tenant of Locheil's, who was ſent by Cameron of Cluns, to find out Locheil and Clunie, in order to acquaint them that his Royal Highneſs was ſafe, and where he was to be found.

Upon Macpherſon's return to Cluns, the Prince being informed where Locheil and Clunie were, he ſent Lochgary, and Dr Archibald Cameron, with a meſſage to them. When theſe gentlemen met with Locheil and Clunie, it was concerted among them, that the Prince ſhould come to their aſylum, as the ſafeſt place for him to paſs ſome time; on which Lochgary and Dr Cameron immediately returned to his Royal Highneſs, to acquaint him of the reſolution taken by his friends; and that Clunie would, on a certain day, meet his Royal Highneſs at Auchnicarry, in order to conduct him to Badenoch.

Upon the return of Lochgary and Dr Cameron to the Prince, they having ſet off a day or two before Clunie, his Royal Highneſs was ſo impatient to be with his two friends, whom he had not for a long time ſeen, that he would

would not wait for Clunie's coming to Auchnicarry; but expecting to meet Clunie on the way, ſet out with guides for Badenoch. The Prince arrived in Badenoch the 29th of Auguſt, having, in the mean time, miſſed Clunie, who went on to Auchnicarry, where he was acquainted of the turn his Royal Highneſs had taken; on which he made all the diſpatch poſſible to join him, but did not come up with his Royal Highneſs till a day or two after his arrival at Badenoch.

The Prince lay the firſt night at Corineuir, after his coming to Badenoch, from which he was conducted next day to Mellanuir, a ſheiling of very narrow compaſs, where Locheil, with Macpherſon of Breakachie, Allan Cameron his principal ſervant, and two ſervants of Clunie, were at the time. It cannot but be remarked, that when Locheil ſaw five men approaching under arms, being the Prince, Lochgary, Dr Cameron, and two ſervants, taking the five men to be of the army, or militia, who lay encamped not above four or five miles from them, and very probably in ſearch of them; as it was in vain to think of flying, Locheil at the time being quite lame, and not in any condition to travel, much leſs to run away; it was reſolved that the enemy, as they judged them to be, ſhould be received with a general diſcharge of all the arms, in number twelve fire-locks and ſome piſtols; which they had in the ſmall ſheiling houſe, or bothie, (as ſuch ſmall huts are commonly called,) in which they at the time lodged; whereupon all was made ready, the pieces planted and levelled; and, in ſhort, they flattered themſelves of getting the better of the ſearchers, there being no more than their own number; and likewiſe conſidering the great advantage they had of firing at them without being at all obſerved, and the convenience of ſo many ſpare arms. But the auſpicious hand of Almighty God, and his Providence, ſo apparent at all times in the preſervation of his Royal Highneſs, prevented thoſe within from firing at the Prince with his four attendants, for they came at laſt ſo near that they were known by thoſe within. Locheil, upon making this diſcovery, made the beſt of his way, though lame, to meet his Royal Highneſs, who received him very graciouſly. The joy at this meeting is much eaſier to be conceived than expreſſed; and when Locheil would have kneeled, on coming up to the Prince.—"Oh! no, "my dear Locheil, (ſaid his Royal "Highneſs, clapping him on the "ſhoulder,) we do not know who "may be looking from the top of "yonder hills, and if they ſee any "ſuch motions, they'll immediately "conclude that I am here." Locheil then uſhered him into his habitation, which was indeed but a very poor one. The Prince was gay, and in better ſpirits than it was poſſible to think he could have been, conſidering the many diſaſters, diſappointments, fatigues, and difficulties he had undergone. His Royal Highneſs, with his retinue, went into the hut, and there was more meat and drink provided for him than he expected. There was plenty of mutton, an anker of whiſky, containing twenty Scots pints, ſome good beef ſauſages made the year before, with plenty of butter and cheeſe, beſides a large well-cured bacon ham. Upon his entry, the prince took a hearty dram, which he ſome times called for thereafter, to drink the health of his friends. When ſome minced collops were dreſſed with butter in a large ſaucepan, which Locheil and Clunie carried always about with them, being the only fire-veſſel they had, his Royal Highneſs ate heartily, and ſaid, with a very cheerful countenance, "Now, Gentlemen, I live "like a Prince," though at the ſame time, he was no otherwiſe entertained, than

than eating his collops out of the pan with a ſilver ſpoon. After dinner, he aſked Locheil if he had always lived here, during his ſkulking, in ſuch a good way? "Yes, Sir," anſwered Locheil, "for near three months that I have been hereabouts with my couſin Clunie; he has provided for me ſo well, that I have had plenty of ſuch as you now ſee; and I thank Heaven your Royal Highneſs has got through ſo many dangers to take a part."

In two days after, his Royal Highneſs went and lodged with Locheil at Mellanuir, to which place Clunie came to them from Auchnicarry. Upon his entering the hut, when he would have kneeled, his Royal Highneſs prevented him, and kiſſed him as if he had been an equal; ſaying, "I am ſorry, Clunie, you and your "regiment were not at Culloden: I "did not hear, till very lately, that "you were ſo near us that day."

The day after Clunie arrived, he thought it time to remove from Mellanuir, and took the Prince about two miles farther into Benalder, to a little ſheil, called Uiſkchibra, where the hut, or bothie, was ſuperlatively bad and ſmoky; yet his Royal Highneſs put up with every thing. Here he remained for two or three nights, and then removed to a very romantic habitation, made for him by Clunie, two miles further into Benalder, called the Cage; which was a great curioſity, and can ſcarcely be deſcribed to perfection. It was ſituated in the face of a very rough, high, and rocky mountain, called Letternilichk, ſtill a part of Benalder, full of great ſtones and crevices, and ſome ſcattered wood interſperſed. The habitation called the Cage, in the face of that mountain, was within a ſmall thick buſh of wood. There were, firſt, ſome rows of trees laid down, in order to level a floor for the habitation; and as the place was ſteep, this raiſed the lower ſide to an equal height with the other; and theſe trees, in the way of joiſts, or planks, were levelled with earth and gravel. There were betwixt the trees, growing naturally on their own roots, ſome ſtakes fixed in the earth, which, with the trees, were interwoven with ropes, made of heath and birch twigs, up to the top of the Cage, it being of a round, or rather oval ſhape; and the whole thatched, or rather covered over with fog. This whole fabric hung, as it were, by a large tree, which reclined from the one end, all along the roof, to the other, and which gave it the name of the Cage, and by chance there happened to be two ſtones at a ſmall diſtance from one another, in the ſide next the precipice, reſembling the pillars of a chimney, where the fire was placed. The ſmoke had its vent out here, all along the face of the rock, which was ſo much of the ſame colour, that one could diſcover no difference in the cleareſt day. The Cage was no larger than to contain ſix or ſeven perſons, four of whom were frequently employed playing at cards, one idle looking on, one baking, and another firing bread and cooking. Here his Royal Highneſs remained till the 13th of September, when he was informed, that the veſſels for receiving and carrying him to France, were arrived at Lochnanuagh. The Prince ſet out immediately; and travelling only by night, arrived at Boradale, near Lochnanuagh, on the 19th of September, and embarked there on the 20th.

[The original of this paper, which was dictated by Clunie, and written by one who had a very bad hand, has ſeveral words which are not legible; but when the author of this Hiſtory had cauſed a copy of it to be made, fairly written, he was ſenſible that he had miſtaken the ſenſe of the original; particularly in that part of it where Clunie ſays, that after the battle of Culloden, the Highlanders meant to make head again about

Auchnicarry.

Auchnicarry. As Mr Home had obtained from the preſent Macpherſon of Clunie, many of his father's papers and letters, concerning the Rebellion, he had recourſe to that collection, and found there, an account of a plan, formed by certain chiefs and heads of clans to take arms after the battle of Culloden; with ſeveral letters, containing an account of this deſign, and the manner in which it was defeated.]

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Hints relative to the Ancient State of the Medical Art in SCOTLAND.

HECTOR BOYCE informs us, that Joſina King of Scotland, who is ſaid to have flouriſhed about one hundred and fifty years before the birth of Chriſt, was himſelf acquainted with the medical qualities of herbs, and a diſtinguiſhed patron of phyſicians and of ſurgeons. With men of theſe profeſſions, it is ſtated, he had been intimately connected, during his long reſidence in Ireland. The numerous diſeaſes, adds the hiſtorian, which prevail in our times, were totally unknown to our more temperate anceſtors. "Vix quiſpiam tum clanguebat, niſi aut calculo, aut exundante pituita, ſimilive morbo frigido, aqueove humanum vincente temperamentum cauſam præbente." [Boëthii *Scotorum Hiſtoriæ* lib. ii. f. 21. a.]

This account is corroborated by Buchanan. The only memorable circumſtance recorded of Joſina, ſays that admirable writer, is the ſingular favour which he extended towards phyſicians. With men of this profeſſion, he had been familiarly connected when he lived an exile in Ireland. The nobility followed the example of their Sovereign; and for many ſucceeding ages, no man of honourable birth was found unacquainted with the mode of treating wounds. Habituated as they were to violent exerciſes and to ſimple diet, they were ſeldom under the neceſſity of having recourſe to the other branches of the healing art. [Buchanani *Opera*, tom. i. p. 57. edit. Ruddiman.] Leſley has, however, affirmed, that even at that early period, a variety of diſeaſes prevailed. When Reutha, he obſerves, beheld his ſubjects afflicted with maladies of various denominations, he firſt diſcloſed the myſteries of medicine and ſurgery. By the aid of this divine art, many individuals, labouring under various diſeaſes, were reſtored to their wonted health. [Leſlæus *De Rebus Geſtis Scotorum*, lib. ii. p. 84.]

Theſe different ſtatements are to be received with a conſiderable degree of caution. The very exiſtence of Reutha and Joſina, may with apparent propriety be diſputed.

Hectoris hiſtorici tot, quot mendacia ſcripſit
Si vis ut numerem, lector amice, tibi,
Me jubeas etiam fluctus numerare marinos,
Et liquidi ſtellas connumerare poli.
LELAND.

It however appears from other authorities, that among our anceſtors, the profeſſion of medicine was regarded as highly honourable. King James the Firſt is ſaid to have paid ſome attention to medical ſtudies: and, according to Lindſay, his deſcendant "James the Fourth, was well learned in the art of medicine, and alſo a cunning chirurgeon, that none in his realm, that uſed that craft, but would take his counſel in all their proceedings." [*Hiſtory of Scotland*, p. 162.] That this monarch was alſo addicted to the ſtudy of alchemy, appears from one of his letters ſtill extant. [*Epiſtolæ Regum Scotorum*, vol. i. p. 118 *.]

Sir

* James the Fourth appears to have been one of the moſt accompliſhed princes of

Sir D. Lindſay informs us, that during the latter part of his life, Squire Meldrum occaſionally practiſed ſurgery.

For, as I did reheirs before,
Of medicine he tuke the lore,
Quhen he ſaw the chirurgience
Upon him do thair diligence,
Experience maid him perfyte:
And of the ſcience tuke ſic delyte,
That he did monie thriftie cure,
And ſpecially upon the pure,
Without rewaird for his expenſis,
Without regaird of recompenſis.

A profeſſion, which a gentleman of Meldrum's character ſcrupled not to exerciſe, muſt have been of a liberal denomination.

Theſe meagre collections may, perhaps, be of ſome utility to future enquirers.—Dr Nicolſon, if my recollection be faithful, has ſtated in his *Scotiſh Hiſtorical Library*, that Sir Robert Sibbald wrote, in the Latin language, Biographical Sketches of our moſt eminent phyſicians. The MS. will probably be found in the Advocates Library. Such a work, and by ſo induſtrious a writer, muſt undoubtedly be worthy of attention from thoſe who are intereſted in the hiſtory of medical ſcience.

May 6th 1802. *D. H. I.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Abſtract of a Memoir of Citizen LARUE, *read in the Lyceum of* CAEN, *on the ſubject of* CHARLEMAGNE, *a Romance, deſcribing the voyage of that Prince to* CONSTANTINOPLE, *and compoſed in* FRENCH *verſe, by a* NORMAN *Trouver of the Eleventh Century.*

Tranſlated from the Moniteur, No. 163.

AT the battle of Haſtings, which ſubjected England to Duke William, the Norman ſoldiers commenced the attack by chanting a popular ſong, commemorating the warlike achievements of Charlemagne and of Roland.

Many learned men have exerciſed their abilities in making reſearches concerning this monument of our ancient poetry.

In the firſt place, the Benedictines pretend that this ſong of the Norman ſoldiers was the ancient romance of Charlemagne. But that which deſcribes his voyage to Jeruſalem, and another recounting his travels in Spain, both compoſed in Latin verſe during the eleventh century, were not tranſlated into French verſe till the thirteenth. That on the ſiege of Narbonne and Caraſſonne was not compoſed, even in Latin, till the latter æra. The Normans, therefore, could not recite any of theſe romances ſo early as the year 1066.

Paulmy next maintains, that the Norman ſong exiſted among our ancient romances of chivalry. But although the publication of this early relique in its native purity was of the utmoſt importance to the hiſtory of the language and poetry of France, he has yet thought proper to exhibit it in a modern dreſs: and, to the eyes of critics, his verſion is ſo much the more ſuſpicious, as hiſtory meets it with a formal contradiction. Giffroy, Gaimard, and Robert Wace, who were well acquainted with the Norman ſong,

of the age in which he lived. The following extract from the circumſtantial pages of John Younge, relates to his ſkill in horſemanſhip:—After all thyſe thyngs fulfylled, the Kynge tuke licence of the Qwene, and kyſſed hyr, and alſo of all hyr noble company, and went to hys horſe, on whom he did lepe without puttynge the fowt within the ſterrop. And the ſaid horſe was a right fayr courſir; and incontynent the King ſperred, follow who might." De Rebus Britan. Collect. vol. iv. p. 284.

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Treſſan pretends, that if any veſtiges of this ſong are ſtill to be traced, it muſt be among the inhabitants of the Pyrenees. But who could imagine that a people, which routed the army of Charlemagne, would have neglected their own glory, in order to celebrate a prince whom they had vanquiſhed? And ſince they at preſent ſpeak the Calabrian dialect, and that only, who will believe that, for the ſpace of ſeven hundred years, they have preſerved a French ſong which France itſelf has totally forgotten?

Seeking information from other quarters, citizen Larue has diſcovered, among the MSS. of the King of England, a deſcription, in French verſe, of a voyage of Charlemagne to Conſtantinople. This volume comprehends many other poems compoſed by the Norman and Anglo-Norman Trouvers: but the author of the memorial confines himſelf to certain diſcuſſions relative to the firſt production.

This author's verſes being devoid of rhime, he enquires into the origin of rhime in our poetry. As the poem is without date, he unfolds theſe critical rules which have induced him to refer it to the eleventh century. And, laſtly, he examines the taſte of the Normans in works of romance; and the probability of the ſuppoſition that the poem in queſtion is that which they recited before the battle of Haſtings.

On the authority of monuments, which ſtill remain, citizen Larue contradicts the aſſertion of Huet, that we are indebted to the Arabians for rhiming poetry. He proves that it is to the poets of the Weſtern Empire that we muſt attribute its application to religious ſubjects; that from the fourth till the ninth century almoſt all the hymns were compoſed in rhyme; and that after the latter æra, when religion extended its influence ſo univerſally, this taſte became ſo predominant, that Latin rhyme was regarded, during the tenth and eleventh centuries, as the moſt proper vehicle for epiſtles, ſatires, eulogies, epitaphs, even hiſtory itſelf, and, in ſhort, for works of almoſt every denomination.

During this general deviation from the rules of good taſte, French poetry was in a naſcent ſtate: and thoſe by whom it was cultivated, were in ſome meaſure under the neceſſity of conforming to the common practice of adopting rhyme.

The Latin verſifiers of this age were not however ignorant of the rules introduced by the maſters of the art: they have occaſionally cited their principal works with applauſe; and in ſome inſtances they have abandoned rhyme, and produced tolerable verſes of another deſcription. An experiment of this kind, our earlieſt Trouvers have ſometimes thought proper to make; as we find exemplified in the Norman poet's, " Voyage of Charlemagne to Conſtantinople."

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The Biſhop of Dromore, in his "Eſſay on the Ancient Metrical Romances," has, with much erudition, maintained, that the Normans caught the taſte of the northern nations, and communicated it to the reſt of France. Without adopting or rejecting his hypotheſis, citizen Larue proves, that from the tenth century, the Normans had fabulous narrations. Raoub of Caen, who, about the year 1115, compoſed, in that city, a hiſtory of the renowned Tancrede de Hauteville, complains, in his preface, of the crowd of writers who were engaged in the compoſition of romances, inſtead of devoting their pen to the truth of hiſtory. His complaints were without effect: for it was during the ſame age, that the Norman and Anglo-Norman Trouvers compoſed the greater part of the romances of the Round Table. This taſte at length became ſo general, that it was even introduced into the monaſteries: when, in 1250, Odon Rigaud, Abp. of Rouen, viſited, in his capacity of metropolitan, the Abbey of St Stephen, at Caen, he found that two monks, Jean de Baudre and Thomas d'Oiſtreham, had addicted themſelves to this occupation, and ſeverely rebuked them for their conduct.

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For the Edinburgh Magazine.

A Walk through Ettrick *Foreſt.*

Continued from Page 170.

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A Walk through Ettrick *Foreſt.*

Continued from Page 270.

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tain, which have been rendered famous by ancient ſtory, will, if he poſſeſſes the ſpirit of an antiquarian, withdraw his attention, in ſome meaſure, from modern proſpects and preſent appearances, until he has carried back his mind into antiquity—ſurveyed in fancy the ancient condition of the country been a ſpectator of every celebrated deed—converſed with its renowned heroes—and fated his mind with the contemplation of every object—by which it has been diſtinguiſhed. Then will he look upon modern ſcenery, and inveſtigate modern manners, and inſtituting a compariſon between characters, objects, and circumſtances which have once exiſted—and ſuch as he now beholds, his knowledge will thence be enlarged, and his pleaſure heightened by contraſt.

Acting upon the principle of theſe obſervations, I could not but experience a particular ſatisfaction, in being upon the ſpot, which was once honoured by a royal reſidence, and by being the ſite of an ancient abbey—in beholding a town, which ſent out a hundred heroes to the field of Flodden—and in lingering amidſt the woods and vales of a region, which has been rendered claſſical by the inſpired effuſions of many a bard.—Notwithſtanding of all theſe circumſtances, however, the town of Selkirk is a ſmall paltry place; and although it is the *firſt-born* of the county, and a royal burgh, yet it is excelled by many a village in Scotland *. A royal burgh, in general, reſembles a child which is ſpoiled by too much nurſing, and remains for ever a petulant dwarf—or, like the heir of primogeniture ſhip, who is generally conſigned to dullneſs and a title, while his younger brothers, left to their own exertions, arrive at eminence and wealth.

In viſiting a ſtrange town, the firſt thing that occurs to the mind of a traveller, is to have a walk along its ſtreets;—the next, to examine all the curioſities, public and private, which it contains. In neither of theſe, has Selkirk much to boaſt. The ſtreets are few, and ſuch as one would expect to ſee in a ſmall country town, where elegance and regularity are but little conſulted.—There are even few of thoſe picturesque cottages, which, at one time, diſtinguiſhed the towns and villages of Scotland. The town is built of a triangular ſhape, having a ſmall triangle in its centre, conſiſting of the town-houſe ſteeple, jail, market-places, and ſome other buildings.—All theſe it is in contemplation to remove, and ſurely a more neceſſary improvement could not be ſuggeſted. Never did there exiſt ſuch a nuiſance as is the butcher market at Selkirk. It is ſituated in the very centre of the town, along the ſide of one of the beſt ſtreets; and being altogether expoſed, it not only renders intolerable the houſes fronting it, but communicates its noxious effluvia over a great ſpace around. In a rainy day the ſewer of the ſtreet runs in blood; and, during the hot weather, the putrid ſmell becomes inſufferable. But what is ſtill worſe, every animal that is killed, becomes a feaſt of blood to an aſtoniſhing number of boys, who crowd around, to behold the agonies of the butchered victim, and to increaſe its torments. Such horrid ſcenes are fitted to eradicate the ſympathetic feelings from the infant mind, and by inuring it to cruelty and blood, to prepare it for the perpetration of every atrocious deed.

The burial ground lyes at the back of one of the ſtreets, and, like many other church-yards, is wholly defenceleſs; ſeveral foot-paths run acroſs it, and every ſpecies of indignity is done to the dead. Moſt of the graves have tombſtones, but I did not diſcover any ridiculous inſcriptions, which are frequently

* There are 1200 inhabitants in the town.

frequently to be met with in country church-yards, and which diſplay more the folly of the living than the honour of the dead; this circumſtance I put to the account of good ſenſe in the people.

The church is a plain building, with nothing to recommend it but its ſite, where once ſtood a more dignified place of worſhip, founded by a king and a ſaint, and furniſhed with a colony of foreign monks. The ſituation commands a moſt magnificent proſpect amongſt the mountains to the weſt, and, in ſeveral places, the Ettrick and the Yarrow are ſeen pouring their glittering ſtreams through the valleys.

There is another place of worſhip, in the town, belonging to the Burgher Seceders, the paſtor of which congregation is alſo Profeſſor of Divinity to the ſect of the Burghers. The ſeſſion holds, annually, during the months of Auguſt and September, when about forty ſtudents attend the prelections, and are inſtructed in the peculiar tenets and habits of the ſect.—Here they muſt attend five ſeaſons, deliver a diſcourſe each ſeſſion, upon a ſubject preſcribed, after which, they are examined ſeverally by the preſbyteries to which they belong—receive a licence to preach, and, until they are ordained miniſters in particular congregations, are entitled to fifteen ſhillings a-week from whatever congregation they may preach to.

I underſtand that Selkirk is a hotbed, for producing burgh politics, and that this poiſonous plant thrives exceedingly in its ſoil. Wherever theſe are introduced, the happineſs of the citizens is embittered; they divide into parties, who cheriſh the worſt affections againſt one another—endeavour to blaſt one another's reputation, and to diminiſh their proſperity—all friendſhip and good neighbourhood is deſtroyed—all ſocial intercourſe is broken off—mutual confidence is at an end, and, within the limits of a paltry burgh, there exiſts more rancour than is entertained by oppoſing nations in the field of war. There is no calculating the evils which this wrangling occaſions, The induſtry of the people is relaxed—little work is done while the various oppoſitions are carrying on—clubs and committees are the perpetual order of the day—and varied debauchery the practice of every night.

The chief manufactories in the town are a tape manufacture, which employs a conſiderable number of hands: two tannaries on a ſmall ſcale; ſeveral ſtocking-houſes, which prepare fleecy hoſiery for ſeveral markets; and two ſkinneries for the manufacture of white leather. But Selkirk is not a place of trade. In the towns of Langholm and Hawick there is much more ſpirit for trade and enterprize, although they lie at a greater diſtance from the capital, and where, of conſequence, the expence of carriage is a much greater impediment. Selkirk is excellently fitted by nature for ſeveral manufactures. It is ſituated amidſt a country, which produces the very beſt wool—there is abundance of water in its immediate vicinity—and it is only removed at the diſtance of 36 miles from Edinburgh, and 40 from Berwick upon-Tweed. There is every reaſon to believe too that coal and lime exiſt in the neighbourhood, had the inhabitants the ſpirit to work them.

But as long as Selkirk continues in its preſent ſtate of bigotted attachment to old habits,—ſo long as it prides itſelf upon its royal grants and charters, no improvement can be expected. This is the *original ſin* of every burgh, from which proceed all their actual errors.

The grammar-ſchool is moſt ably and ſkillfully conducted; and, although at preſent the rector has not many boarders, yet, the healthfulneſs of the town, and the beauty of the ſurrounding

ſurrounding country, recommend Selkirk very powerfully as a good ſituation for a boarding academy.

There are two public libraries in the town; one belonging to the landholders, clergy, and yeomen of the county, and the other lately eſtabliſhed by *tradeſmen* and others in the town and country. I viſited them both; the firſt of theſe is a handſome and well-choſen collection, containing the beſt writers on every ſubject; it is daily increaſing in ſize. Novels, plays, voyages, travels, and ſuch kind of books, appeared to have been frequently peruſed, while the more laborious and inſtructive claſs had not been much read. In every place there are only a few who have a taſte for the ſeverer ſpecies of reading. The tradeſmen's library is but in its infancy, but its contents are greedily devoured, and equally diſtributed. I was ſorry to obſerve a great proportion of theological and devotional books on the ſhelves; this is ſurely waſting their ſmall funds to very little purpoſe; every tradeſman in Scotland has an abundance of religious tracts in his houſe, and too much polemic knowledge in his head already. The purpoſe of a ſubſcription library is to acquire knowledge of a different nature, which will correct and regulate the influence of this laſt kind. I hope the *proprietors* of the firſt library, who poſſeſs ſuch ſuperior advantages in every reſpect, will not ſuffer themſelves to be excelled in acquired knowledge by the *readers* of the laſt.

There are two marle pits here; one at the head of the town, lately opened, which belongs to the burgh; and the other in the neighbourhood. This laſt was formerly a loch, which was drained ſome years ago, at a great expence, by Geo. Currie, Eſq. of Greenhead, to whoſe enterpriſing ſpirit and various exertions, the preſent improved ſtate of agriculture in the county is much indebted. There is ſtill another marle pit of enormous dimenſions, about three miles ſouth of the town, the property of Walter Dunlop, Eſq. Whitemuir-hall. This treaſure is not likely to be exhauſted for many years. The advantage of ſuch an abundance of fine marle has, of late years, greatly increaſed the practice of tillage and rural improvement in the ſurrounding country. About ſeven years ago, I am informed that there were not above two farmers in the county who underſtood the method, or paid the ſmalleſt attention to agriculture. The ground was in a ſtate of nature, or ſuch as it had remained for ages; upon paſturage was the chief reliance of the tenant, and he reſignedly took from his farm what ſcanty crops it was pleaſed of its own accord to yield; nature was never forced to be productive; here and there a croft was opened, that it might ſupply with corn the private family and domeſtics of the farmer, and if one field failed this year, another was tried next ſeaſon. There were no theory, no rotation of crops, no manure, no method; ſo there could be no increaſe.

Now, the picture is happily reverſed; the farmers vie with each other who ſhall have his farm in the handſomeſt order, and produce the beſt crops. The diviſions appropriated for tillage are greatly enlarged; they are incloſed with good fences; they are ſhielded by ſtripes and angles of plantation; all thoſe rugged ſpots which were reckoned unimprovable, are reduced; the interjacent marſhes are drained, and every field is rendered uniform. The whole ſurface of hills and downs has been torn aſunder, the heath and bent have been deſtroyed, and luxuriant crops of corn, and the richeſt paſturage ſubſtituted in their place. Every thing has been effected by the judicious uſe of marle, and proper method in the management of rotation cropping; the

The country has now the appearance of riches, and is rich; the number of intelligent farmers is magnified beyond reckoning: they ſtimulate and improve each other; ſtarvation is baniſhed; the landlord is well-paid; and they themſelves live like gentlemen.

I once enjoyed the pleaſure of ſeeing this reſpectable body of yeomen aſſembled in all their warlike accoutrements; they had met for the purpoſe of practiſing military manœuvres, in caſe the country needed their aſſiſtance, And ſurely a more ſpirited and handſome corps was not to be found embodied in Scotland; they are well worthy of being the ſucceſſors of the brave "*flowers of the foreſt*, who were wed away on the "field of Flodden;" and I have no doubt that, if ſuch an opportunity of aſſiſting in the defence of their country, againſt the preſumption of invaders, were again to occur, they would ſupport the warlike and brave character which their anceſtors acquired. They are proud of being their deſcendants; they are juſtly elevated becauſe they hold the ſame *ſweet fields* which have been rendered famous by tradition and ſong: theſe they will retain and defend, or *be all wed away!*

(To be continued)

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

LETTERS ON PAINTING.

Letter I.—On PORTRAIT *Painting.*

SIR,

OF all the different branches of painting, next to hiſtory, that of portrait is entitled to the moſt conſpicuous place. The laſt has been, in all ages, juſtly conſidered as the higheſt effort of the pencil, on account of the important incidents which it has celebrated; the dignity of the perſons in general repreſented, and the extreme difficulty of excelling in this branch of the art. But although portrait painting cannot lay claim to the ſame degree of dignity, it is ſurely ſuperior to the repreſentation of landſcapes, or any other kind of pictorial imitation. Nearly the ſame talents are requiſite for hiſtory and portrait painting, and they only differ in the extent of their application. The expreſſions of the human countenance, the elegant ſymmetry of the human figure, and the infinitely varied paſſions of the human mind, are repreſented by each of theſe ſpecies of painting, and it is a much more difficult taſk to arreſt and imitate the evaneſcent character of any of theſe, than to draw lines which may reſemble the ſhape of a hill or a tree—to delineate the courſe of a river, or imitate the figure of a rock. Theſe are, in a great degree, permanent and ſteady; the expreſſions of the countenance are changing every moment, and can only be ſeized by the keeneſt attention. It is obvious, that there muſt be a wide difference indeed between features that are continually under the active influence of mind, and the character of an inanimate object, which undergoes but few changes, and even theſe very ſlowly accompliſhed. This conſtitutes the difficulty and the glory of hiſtory and portrait painting.

I intend at preſent to make ſome remarks upon the latter of theſe, which may perhaps tend, in ſome meaſure, to correct the ſentiments and form the taſte of ſuch readers as have not been accuſtomed to reflect upon ſubjects of this nature.

The *firſt* quality of a good portrait is correct likeneſs—reſemblance is a

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sine qua non, and without it, it is not a portrait but a fancy picture. The outlines ſhould be faithful—the drawing proportionate and juſt, and all the peculiarities ought to be ſkilfully attended to. Every perſon's countenance exhibits a variety of expreſſions peculiar to it; theſe are diſplayed at different times, according to the humour he is in, or the paſſion which predominates. A painter, in forming a likeneſs, will imitate that which he perceives at the time of ſitting; if he does not, he works in the dark, and draws at random; it will happen of courſe, that a portrait may, paradoxically enough, be both like and unlike; it will reſemble the original in one of his peculiar expreſſions, while it conveys but a faint idea of ſome other, perhaps ſtill more characteriſtical. Hence the difference of opinion concerning the reſemblance of a portrait, which often occaſions no ſmall ſolicitude and trouble to the blameleſs painter. Every perſon who ſees the picture, expects to behold the original ſuch as he has figured him in his fancy: while this figure may be different in the mind of each of them, according as it has been modified and formed by particular circumſtances. The reſult is, that ſeveral are and muſt be diſappointed, becauſe it is impoſſible, or at leaſt improper, to give a portrait a variety of diſcordant expreſſions in the ſame picture.

It has been made a ſubject of conſiderable diſpute among artiſts and connoiſſeurs, whether a portrait ſhould, in every caſe, be a faithful and minute reſemblance of the original. Some have aſſerted, (and to the no ſmall mortification of the ſitter, have even practiſed upon their opinion,) that a picture ought without exception, to be a true and identical copy of all the beauties and defects which the countenance and perſon preſent; that every irregularity —every excreſcence,—every blemiſh ſhould be accurately repreſented, without ſoftening, or the leaſt ſhadow of flattery: "Nothing extenuate, nor ſet down aught in malice," is the maxim to which they ſtrenuouſly adhere. Other painters, judging differently, have thought it vaſtly uncivil indeed to paint a portrait in the ſame manner as they could make a depoſition upon oath, *when the truth was to be told, and nothing but the truth.* They have courteouſly deemed this to be very ungenteel, and, in the true ſpirit of chivalry, have recogniſed beauty in the vereſt uglineſs,—lent an imaginary charm, in charity, where it was needed—placed a roſe on the cheek and a lily on the chin—and decked out ſome homely damſel in all the glowing beauty of Dulcinea del Toboſa!

Both extremes, in this caſe, as in almoſt every other, are improper, a judicious diſcrimination ought to be made; and this diſcrimination will depend upon the peculiar ſituation and circumſtances of the original. All ſuch as have obtained celebrity in any ſcience or art; ſtateſmen, warriors, philoſophers, poets, in a word, every public character who has riſen above the common herd of mankind, and attracted general notice, ought to be painted exactly ſuch as he is. Every characteriſtic circumſtance ſhould be carefully repreſented, —every feature—every limb—the peculiar ſpirit of the individual, whatever it may be, ſhould be accurately copied,—even defects ought not to be overlooked, for very often upon theſe depend, in a conſiderable degree, the ſpirit of the reſemblance. Even the perſonal blemiſhes of a great man are intereſting; when exiſting in his perſon, they change their nature, aud although they do not become abſolute beauties, yet they are viewed with a kind of partiality.

The world wiſhes to behold eminent men, ſuch as nature and acci-

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dent have made them, and dwells with a kind of complacency upon their little perſonal deformities; theſe aſſimilate them in ſome meaſure to ourſelves; they aſſociate the idea of imperfection, and bring them nearer to a level with our own ſituation. Hence, in all ages, the perſonal defects of celebrated perſonages, have been carefully obſerved and handed down in hiſtory, which is only a portrait of a different kind.

I cough like Horace, and though lean, am ſhort;
Ammoris' great ſon one ſhoulder had too high,
Such Ovid's neſs, and "Sir! you have an eye!"

Pope's Epiſtle to Arbuthnot.

If liberties are to be taken with ſuch portraits, in any extent, we are left in a ſtate of uncertainty and diſtruſt reſpecting the fidelity of the reſemblance. It muſt depend upon the caprice and diſcriminating judgment of the painter how far they are to be indulged, and the taſte of the painter is not always to be relied upon. It is much better to put nothing in his power, to allow him no diſcretionary exerciſe of fancy, to exclude every arbitrary embelliſhment, and to confine him merely to produce an identical copy of the original. Neither is a great character injured by this mode of painting; it is only when defects are caricatured, or unſkilfully repreſented, that he has a right to complain, or the public will blame. Little blemiſhes of perſon, like other trifling imperfections of character, are compenſated and far out-weighed by ſhining qualifications. If a lofty tree wants a twig, or a venerable column a part of its capital, their abſence often render theſe objects the more picturesque.

Theſe obſervations, however, are not applicable to the whole of mankind; they are only a few, who are entitled to be thus faithfully repreſented in portraits. They are only a few, whoſe perſonal defects are intereſting, and whoſe privilege it is to have their likeneſſes handed down to poſterity, containing all thoſe peculiarities of countenance and of figure, which characteriſed their perſons and manner, while glowing with eloquence in the ſenate, fighting with valour in the field, or attracting the ſilent admiration of their friends, in the retreats of private life.

Such perſons, whoſe deſtinies have not introduced them, in an extraordinary manner, to public notice, all thoſe individuals who move in a leſs elevated ſphere of life, will be contented to forego the privilege reſerved for eminent men, and there will be leſs impropriety in complying with their ſilent wiſhes. Portraits of this deſcription are generally deſired to enhance the pleaſures of love or friendſhip, to compenſate in ſome meaſure for neceſſary abſence, to gratify the amiable feelings of family affection, or ſerve to recall the image of worth or beauty hid from mortal view. They are not deſigned for public exhibition, but reſerved for private inſpection, in the boſom of a family or a ſmall circle of friends; they repreſent a parent, a child, a lover, or a friend whoſe countenance is familiar to the recollection, and whoſe peculiarities of expreſſion are all well known. On theſe accounts, there is no neceſſity for the portrait to poſſeſs all the fidelity of a *fac ſimile*. The more true the reſemblance is, the more valuable is the portrait; but in this caſe, extreme accuracy may perhaps become a fault. If the picture can convey to the conception a more vivid idea than recollection alone can produce, it anſwers its end. The recollection, in many inſtances, needs only to be aſſiſted by a good outline: a principle feature, a characteriſtic expreſſion, need only to be delineated, and the reſt will immediately be filled up and recalled to view. Theſe remarks are by no means intended to juſtify imperfect re-

reſemblances; an imperfect likeneſs is worſe than none: it diſtorts the exerciſe of recollection, and will, in time, beget and eſtabliſh a falſe image of the original in the mind of the beholder. All that is meant, is merely to aſſert that the likeneſs need not be ſo accurate as to include any defects of countenance: if theſe are imitated they will not eaſily harmonize with the conceptions of the perſon who retains the portrait. The face of a friend is always beheld with partiality; whatever is diſagreeable evaniſhes from the eye of affection: even the *plainness* of countenance of a common acquaintance, however repulſive at firſt interview, ſoon becomes tolerable. If therefore theſe defects be repreſented, however faithfully, they will appear to be heightened, and occaſion ſuch diſagreeable feelings, as they would have produced, were they to be perceived in the firſt ſight of a ſtranger. Some regard is therefore to be had to the fond affections of conſanguinity, and the impaſſioned fancy of a lover.—Little ſacrifices muſt be made, defects muſt be ſoftened, and beauties improved. The eye muſt be lent a more bewitching glance, and the mouth be made to ſmile unutterable things!

In my next letter, I ſhall ſubmit ſome obſervations upon *the air and attitude* of a portrait. I am, SIR,

with reſpect,

Your moſt obedient,

A. M.

Edin. April 8th 1802.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

Observations on RELIGIOUS SCEPTICISM *and* INFIDELITY.

Continued from Page 248.

Sunt qui in fortunæ jam caſibus omnia ponant,
Et mundum nullo credant rectore moveri,
Natura volvente vices, et lucis et anni. JUVENALIS.

SIR,

THE corruptions, both in Religion and Government, which have been ſo long obſerved upon the Continent, the growing indifference of the people to a worſhip of mere mummery and ſhew, and the gradual decline of that veneration for the doctrines and authority of the church of Rome, which, during a long period, prevailed almoſt univerſally over Europe, diſpoſed the minds of men, now accuſtomed to think for themſelves and weary of their ſufferings, to embrace any meaſure that could give them a proſpect of relief. That ſtupid and abſurd belief in pretended miracles, and the moſt extravagant opinions which ſhe required from her adherents, might be embraced and cheriſhed by men in the dark ages of the world, when the general ignorance in which they were involved, the little intercourſe among neighbouring nations, and their habits and cuſtoms, checked the operation of Reaſon, and made them liſten to all her dogmas with fond credulity. But when the Reformation had opened the eyes of men to the enormity of her power and the extravagance of her tenets, and learning began to be cultivated and generally diffuſed over Europe, we find leſs inclination among men to ſubmit to the decrees of Popes, and leſs veneration for their authority. Ancient prejudices were gradually got over; and the minds of ſome ſpeculative, reſtleſs men, diſguſted at opinions repugnant even to common ſenſe, began inſenſibly to lean towards infidelity. The irregular and ſcandalous lives of the dignified clergy, who had aſſumed the eccleſiaſtical character in order to obtain ſtations in the church of great power and affluence; their open contempt of all decency and order, gave to ignorant men no very favourable idea

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of the truth and ſanctity of that Religion which they profeſſed. Their minds, already ſhocked at the profligacy of their inſtructors, were prepared to throw off opinions, which were diſcredited by the profane and vicious lives of the clergy, and to receive with avidity, doctrines addreſſed to their paſſions, and which opened up to them a wide proſpect of ſenſual indulgences. When once the faith of the vulgar is ſhaken, they take no middle courſe. Their obſervation is limited to a few occurrences. They are unable, from their ignorance, ſituation, and habits of life, to comprehend or foreſee the probable iſſue of events. When they are once impelled to action, they bear down every thing before them with irreſiſtible impetuoſity. When they have loſt all veneration for what they were accuſtomed to hold ſacred, their minds, exaſperated at the impoſition which they ſuppoſe has been practiſed upon them, are eager to take ample vengeance upon their deceivers; and they never think that they have done enough, if they have not obliterated every veſtige which could remind them of their former weakneſs. The tranſition from ſuperſtition to Atheiſm, from ſlavery to anarchy, and from moderation to violence, is eaſily made by rude and ignorant men, who are guided ſolely by their paſſions. It is only when men of ſound principles, of known probity, and of public eſteem, labour to ſtop the current, and divert it into its proper channel, that the barriers, which circumſcribe and oppoſe its violence, are not often broken over, and borne down by its precipitate incumbent weight. It is, when they nobly dare to reſiſt their fury and ſtop their rage, that their angry paſſions begin to ſubſide, and they are at length made ſenſible of the danger to which their impetuoſity and want of thought were carrying them; and they ſtop ſhort upon the verge of anarchy and rebellion.

Ac, veluti magno in populo quum ſæpe coorta eſt
Seditio, ſævitque animis ignobile vulgus;
Jamque faces et ſaxa volant; furor arma miniſtrat:
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis ſi forte virum quem
Conſpexere, ſilent; arrectiſque auribus adſtant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet. VIRGIL.

Thoſe men who poſſeſs firmneſs and reſolution enough to oppoſe, and wiſdom and authority to direct, a credulous and miſguided people; who, intent only on the commonweal, would ſacrifice their property, nay, even their lives, to eſtabliſh it upon the laws of juſtice and order, deſerve the gratitude and praiſe of poſterity. But what curſes are due to thoſe impious men, by whoſe falſe philoſophy theſe ſentiments of humanity, which melt the heart at the ſight of diſtreſs, and teach us that we are men, are extinguiſhed; thoſe affections, which bind our hearts in friendſhip and love, are diſſolved; the force of thoſe laws, which keep ſociety in peace and order, are weakened; and thoſe hopes which chear the human heart, amidſt all the fluctuations and changes of life, amidſt all the ſorrows and diſtreſſes of friendſhip, are buried forever in the ſilent manſions of the dead; are buried in annihilation, which even Deſpair ſtartles at? When, inſtead of proper motives to awaken us to a ſenſe of duty, and to kindle in our breaſts thoſe pure and genuine feelings of humanity, ſo neceſſary to our comfort, and ſo pleaſing in recollection, which paſs from breaſt to breaſt, and produce the ſweeteſt harmony and the fineſt ſenſibility of ſoul, we are taught to conſider ourſelves as independent of one another; to apply the cold maxims of ſelfiſh policy to every circumſtance, and to ſtifle every emotion of gratitude and affection for our benefactors or friends.

When,

When, inſtead of raiſing our thoughts to all that is noble and generous in human conduct, we are led to conſider every action alike indifferent; inſtead of forming our characters according to all that we believe to be great and good in human nature; inſtead of approximating towards that greateſt and pureſt of all examples which is felt for our imitation; and, inſtead of watching over every propenſity of our hearts that might deviate into vice, and give offence to that immortal eye, which we believe looks into our very hearts, we are left to the mere direction of chance, to the impulſe of the moment, to the full ſwing of our paſſions, and to the faſcinating ſnares of pleaſure, without any guard for our virtue, and without a bluſh at our diſhonour.

The Religion of the Church of Rome was become, in many places, an object of contempt and ridicule, but it was founded upon the pure principles of the Goſpel, debaſed indeed by the craft and policy of ſuperſtitious, domineering Pontiffs. It did not, however, amidſt all its extravagance, doubt of the exiſtence of a Supreme Being, and remove him from the government of the univerſe. It did not, though mingled with human folly, deny the moral perfections of his nature, or ſtrip him of all thoſe attributes which make him either an object of affection or fear to the human race. It did not, though it weakened its influence, take away all fear of future puniſhment. It did not, tho' it drowned its clamours, ſtifle altogether the voice of conſcience. Compared with the indulgent, palliating, and accommodating maxims of infidel Philoſophers, its morality will appear pure, ſtrict, and inflexible. Compared with their religious opinions, its doctrines will ſeem noble and divine.

Am I then an advocate for Popery, becauſe it is preferable to infidelity? No. Her infalible ſtandard of faith and manners has long been found defective. To another tribunal we appeal. To another ſyſtem, pure and unadulterated by human invention, we turn. There we find the nobleſt, and the ſublimeſt truths, ſanctioned by the greateſt and the beſt authorities. There Nature, and Reaſon, and Religion, unite in their appeal to the human heart, and loudly demand our attention and aſſent. What, indeed, can be more pleaſing to the human mind than the idea of a great and beneficent Being, who created the ſyſtem of things; preſerves it in uniform and regular order; governs with perfect juſtice the human race, and rewards or puniſhes them according to their good or bad deſerts? What more chearing to human weakneſs, oppreſſed with anxiety about its future deſtination, and labouring under the conſciouſneſs of much guilt, contracted through inadvertency, preſumption, or folly, than the idea of a Saviour, by whom the human race is reinſtated into its loſt honours, and has a legitimate claim to immortality? What more encouraging to human virtue, often repulſed in this world from the honours and rewards which it has juſtly earned, than the hope of happineſs, and immortal honours in another and a better life? And what more encouraging to ignorant men, when diſtracted with doubt, and perplexed with the ſophiſtry of philoſophers, than a pure ſyſtem of morals delivered for their inſtruction, a perfect example held up for their imitation, and an appeal to their own conſciences, as criterions by which to try the purity of their intentions and the juſtneſs of their meaſures? Such are ſome of the conſolatory, animating truths, which our holy religion inculcates. What though, from its firſt appearance, a combination was formed againſt it by tyrants, ſophiſts, and profligates? What though it found ſhelter only in the pure and humble breaſts of a few unaſſuming, unknown, and deſ-

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piſed men? What though its ſublime doctrines, awful myſteries, and ſimple tenets, were miſrepreſented, abuſed, and perverted to purpoſes of dominion, ſuperſtition, and religious tyranny? Still the pure luſtre of its heavenly form appeared in the midſt of poverty, and through the gaudy trappings of human decorations. It did not pleaſe wicked men, who were enamoured with their vices; but it was cordially received by thoſe who conſulted the dignity of their nature, and perceived the end of their exiſtence. It did not pleaſe the tyrannical maſter, who looked down with contempt upon his ſlaves as beings of another ſpecies; but its importance was acknowledged by the enlightened patriot, who conſidered all men equally born to freedom. It did not pleaſe the faſtidious philoſopher, puffed up with a vain conceit of human knowledge and ability; but it was entertained with delight by the impartial enquirer after truth.

Let us conſider the light in which it ſtands, compared with the doctrines and principles of modern infidels. On the one ſide, veneration and love for the Supreme Being is recommended; on the other, his exiſtence is either denied, or his perfections ſo mutilated and obſcured, as to render him neither an object of affection or fear. Ont he one ſide, purity of heart is inculcated; on the other, licentiouſneſs. On the one ſide, a regard to reputation; on the other, a contempt of decorum. The ſocial affections and welfare of our country are recommended, in the ſtrongeſt terms, by the precepts of Chriſtianity: By the principles of Infidelity, they are regarded as weak, contracted notions, unbecoming men of enlarged and liberal minds. Aſtrict regard to juſtice, honour, fidelity, temperance, modeſty, prudence, and humility, is demanded from the Chriſtian. The keen purſuit of pleaſure, ambition, and avarice, with the moſt daring and open violation of every thing ſacred and profane, is the conſtant exerciſe of the Infidel. Sound reaſon is oppoſed to ſophiſtry, moderation to madneſs, a peaceful life to one embroiled in dangers and crimes; a conduct full of dignity and honour, to a dark, inſidious policy; and the hope of immortality, to the deſperate wiſh of annihilation. It is in vain they pretend to ground their arguments upon reaſon and experience. Reaſon ſpurns them from her with diſdain; and, with an energy divine, overleaps the narrow bounds in which they would encloſe her; frees herſelf from the ſophiſtry in which ſhe was enveloped, and joins the ſide of virtue, religion, and immortality. Experience declares loudly againſt them; ſhe points to the private vices, the public diſorders, and the fields of blood of which they have been the guilty cauſe.

It is painful to obſerve how far prejudice operates upon the mind towards alienating it from truths and opinions, which, upon an impartial examination, would appear to be of ſuch importance as to merit the moſt cordial reception. When we perceive men of learning and ability deſcending to the mean arts of ridicule and invective againſt the doctrines of chriſtianity, we may pity ſuch contemptible malice; as it ariſes from no other cauſe than this, that they are ſuperior to human wiſdom, and try, with too much impartiality, the diſpoſitions of the heart. Inſtead of allowing them all that weight and conſequence which candid minds will be inclined, upon an examination of the effects produced by their agency, to grant them; they pretend that they have been the cauſe of all the animoſity, diſſention, and quarrelling, which prevail ſo much in the world. A viſible and permanent change has, however, been effected upon the manners and diſpoſitions of thoſe people among whom they have been received in their purity.

ty. Is the abatement of that ferocity and cruelty, ſo diſgraceful to heathen nations, among whom too philoſophy and the arts were ſucceſsfully cultivated, no proof of their ſalutary influence? Is the extinction of fooliſh, barbarous, and inhuman rites, ſo prevalent among the moſt civilized nations of antiquity, and which aroſe from miſtaken notions upon religious ſubjects, no argument in their favour? Is the removal of that ſervile degradation, in which one half of the human ſpecies, the weakeſt, and conſequently entitled to the aſſiſtance and tenderneſs of the other ſex, no demonſtration of their mild influence in ſoftening the aſperity of the human heart? Is the ſuperiority in point of learning, which obtains in thoſe countries where the Chriſtian religion is eſtabliſhed, no evidence of its free and liberal ſpirit? or, to what other cauſe will they attribute the humanity and free intercourſe which appear in thoſe places where Chriſtianity has been received in its genuine purity? Is it the effect of legiſlative wiſdom? In this the ancients excelled us. Does it ariſe from philoſophical principles drawn from obſervation and experiment? Theſe, alas! ſeldom deſcend to the capacity and condition of the more numerous part of mankind. It was the genius of Chriſtianity alone, that civilized the fierceſt and moſt barbarous nations, and inſpired a gentleneſs of diſpoſition unknown to any other religion.

The effects of the Chriſtian religion, both in a moral and political point of view, over a great part of Europe, have been unqueſtionably great; nor can all the ſophiſtry of infidels deny the fact. It may be worth while to ſee what has been the effect of *their* opinions during the courſe of a few years. Unhappily for mankind they have been put to the proof, and have been attended with conſequences which naturally reſulted from them when allowed to operate in their full force. The ſeed of all thoſe evils, which have, for ſome time, deluged Europe with blood, were ſown by the polluted hands of infidel philoſophers. Do we lament the violent convulſions, which ſhook from their baſe the firmeſt thrones? Theſe philoſophers laid the train, and helped to blow up the flame. Do we ſhudder at the maſſacres, proſcriptions, and cruelty, which were perpetrated in a neighbouring nation? It was the opinions of theſe philoſophers, which baniſhed humanity from the heart, and ſteeled it to murder and vengeance. Are we ſhocked at the repeated violation of public faith, and the contempt ſo often expreſſed againſt every thing ſacred and venerable? It aroſe from the principles which their philoſophy inculcated. Are we indignant at the rapacity, perfidy, and, tyrany which were exerciſed towards inferior ſtates when obliged to ſubmit to their power? Their philoſophy taught them no fear of God, and they diſregarded man. Do we deplore the immenſe effuſion of human blood;—the thunder of war and battle re-eoched from the four quarters of the globe;—the political exiſtence of nations endangered;—their conſtitution and liberties attacked on all points? It proceeded from the domineering, levelling prinples of this philoſophy. Have we ſeen jacobiniſm rearing its head even among ourſelves, and threatening ruin and deſolation to our civil and religious liberties? It was a feeble germ that ſprung up from that poiſonous ſeed which hath corrupted, convulſed and deſtroyed ſo many people.

We might now reaſonably ſuppoſe, that mankind, taught by ſevere experience, are at length convinced of the dangerous tendency of theſe principles, and have univerſally abjured and condemned them. The wiſer part of men, I doubt not, have come to this reſolution. Thoſe who embarked moſt deeply in them, and proceeded to try their efficacy by actual experi-

experiment, it is to be hoped, have ſeen enough to convince them that they are not adapted to the condition and feelings of man. But there are others, who, out of the reach of the ſtorm, have ſat brooding over their half-formed, crude, and viſionary opinions, and only wait for a favourable opportunity to bring them forward into public life. Though the Giant brood, who ſo lately attempted to ſcale the heavens, and dethrone the Supreme, have been baffled in all their deſigns, and their moſt daring champions tumbled from the pinnacle of power and ambition, the party is not yet extinct; a puny race ſtill remains; a race, ſupported only by the credit of their fallen leaders, and who, though ſilent, as becomes them at preſent, are ſtudying the aſpect of the political hemiſphere, in order to come forward at a proper ſeaſon, and act another tragedy upon the theatre of the world. It becomes every man, of whatever ſtation and rank he be, as he values his own happineſs and the proſperity of his country, to expreſs the moſt decided diſapprobation of that innovating ſpirit, which, fermenting in the diſordered imaginations of recluſe and ſpeculative men, burſts forth and contaminates every thing with which it mixes. Would to God this country were entirely free from it! Where is that ſobriety of manners, that dignity of behaviour, that ſteadineſs of conduct, and that reverence for religion, which once were the glory and the boaſt of this country? Where that attention to uſeful, rational, and ornamental knowledge, which alone gives dignity to rank, and ſupports the honour and veneration due to nobility!

Nihil rerum mortalium tam inſtabile ac fluxum eſt, quam fama potentiæ non ſua vi nixæ. TACITUS.

The moſt of our young men of rank and fortune are more ſtudious in diſplaying their perſons, than in cultivating their minds; are never made ſenſible of the importance of virtue and religion to the welfare of the ſtate; perceive not that their example corrupts the lower orders of the people; and ridicule the inſtitutions of religion, without being aware of the conſequences. Ye gay and thoughtleſs men! do you not know, that the conſtitution of every well-ordered ſtate is founded upon religious ſentiments of ſome kind or other? Does not all hiſtory ſhew, if you know any thing beyond the intrigues, entertainments, ſports, and diverſions of your worthy and reſpectable aſſociates, that, as ſoon as the faith of the vulgar is ſhaken, as ſoon as men diſregard the ſanctity of an oath, and the force of moral obligations, the ſtate of affairs go rapidly to ruin? Is not the hiſtory of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire a proof of this?

During the virtuous days of the Republic the ſoldiers were deeply impreſſed with the ſanctity of the oath which they took to the ſtate and their commander; but when corruption and luxury ſuperſeded integrity and moderation;—when the nobles and the people began to ſhew a contempt of every thing ſacred, the Prætorians imitated their example, murdered their ſovereign, and ſold the empire to the higheſt bidder. You, yourſelves, are the firſt to feel the effects of that civil diſorganization which is almoſt always brought about by your own miſconduct. Recent examples are too numerous to need any comment. If you are not altogether abſorbed in pleaſure, it may be worth your while to examine more narrowly into theſe facts, and conſider with more care the authenticity and importance of that religion you nominally profeſs, and its connection with civil government. You will find, that it enters deeply into the conſtitution of our nature, and ſerves as a broad and firm baſis for the

the ſuperſtructure of morality and civil government. It has been found neceſſary to recall it in aid of the convulſed, multiform, and changing government of France, to give it conſiſtence, ſolidity, and duration. And will you, with examples ſo notorious before your eyes, continue to make it the butt of your mockery and ridicule, and do every thing in your power to weaken its influence among the people? By acting in this manner, you ſhew yourſelves to be neither good men nor good citizens; and I believe, upon inveſtigation, your underſtanding will be found to be as contemptible as your heart is baſe. Men deſtitute of the principles of morality and religion, are kept from the perpetration of enormous crimes by the dread of puniſhment alone. Thoſe duties which, though not poſitively commanded, a man, educated in virtuous principles, conſiders himſelf bound to perform; and thoſe vices, the commiſſion of which falls not under the cognizance of the laws, he thinks it his duty to condemn, are neglected on the one hand, and adhered to on the other, without ſcruple or remorſe, by unprincipled, licentious men. They proceed as far as they can in the neglect or violation of the public duties of life, without expoſing themſelves to open deteſtation or legal puniſhment, and have recourſe to the arguments of infidel philoſophers, as an opiate to ſink the conſcience into a ſtate of lethargy and inſenſibility.

But what, after all, are the mighty, important, irreſiſtible arguments brought forward by the advocates for infidelity? Arguments, which no man in his ſenſes can liſten to with patience:—Arguments which have been repeated again and again from Spinoza to Voltaire, and from Bolingbroke to Paine:—Arguments, not calculated to ſhake the foundations of religion, but to apologize for vice:—Arguments, that carry abſurdity upon the face of them, and are denied in the daily conduct of their keeneſt ſupporters:—Arguments, which are adopted without inveſtigation, believed without repugnance, becauſe ſupported by great names, and found extremely commodious in tolerating licentiouſneſs:—Arguments, in which even the infidel himſelf does not believe, but which he finds neceſſary to palliate his conduct and calm his remorſe:—Arguments, in fine, which are founded upon doubts, are received without examination, and repeated without being underſtood. Poſterity, more virtuous, and more religious, it is to be hoped, than the preſent race, will find it hard to believe, that, in an age which boaſts of the rapid progreſs it has made in every branch of knowledge, a revolution of ſentiment, fatal to the preſent peace and future hopes of the human race, ſhould have been brought about by a few obſcure, ſpeculative men, of no experience, and of no principles. Politicians, ſearching into the cauſes that give birth to great and uncommon revolutions among ſtates, will conſider the fatality of the preſent period, and the unprecedented ſcenes of confuſion and bloodſhed which have originated from the wild and irregular eccentricities of the human mind, as a phenomenon that cannot be reconciled to its ſober and ſalutary deciſions. Religious men will conſider the violent efforts that have been made, to extinguiſh the ſentiments of ſound morality and the Chriſtian faith, as one of thoſe extraordinary events which Providence ſometimes permits, in order to eſtabliſh them on a more firm and unalterable foundation; And monarchs themſelves, will be taught to conſider religion as the ſacred defence of their thrones, and the only ſure foundation on which their power can reſt.

Edinburgh, D.
17th *May*, 1802.

Obſervations

Obſervations on the preſent Impediments to the General Diffuſion of Knowledge in SCOTLAND *by Pariſh Schools and other Seminaries.*

By Alex. Chriſtiſon, F. R. S. E. one of the Maſters of the High School of Edinburgh.

I Proceed now to mention ſome hindrances to the general diffuſion of knowledge, one great cauſe of the proſperity of North Britain. The wretched income of ſome eſtabliſhed teachers, particularly pariſh ſchoolmaſters, is becoming every day worſe. Many of them do not earn half ſo much as a journeyman maſon *. The unhappy old men who are in the profeſſion muſt continue in it, as they are too old to learn any other; but many of them, unleſs the income be rectified, will have no ſucceſſors. This event has taken place already; there are many pariſh ſchools vacant, becauſe no man will accept of them with ſo ſmall a reward for ſevere labour. In ſuch pariſhes, the fate of the children, not only of the labourers, but of the farmers and proprietors of ſmall farms and eſtates, and of many others, is very hard. They will probably, notwithſtanding the laudable induſtry of the clergy, return to the ignorance and vice from which they began to recover at the Reformation. In many pariſhes, too, the preſent teachers, though very induſtrious men, are inferior to their predeceſſors in learning; many of their predeceſſors had attended the univerſity. This is indeed not their fault; they are better qualified than the income deſerves. The beſt chance ſuch pariſhes have for teachers of claſſical education, is when they are ſo fortunate as to have ſtudents and probationers for the church. Theſe teachers, indeed, often remain a few years only; they generally, however, leave traces of their ability behind them. But advertiſements are frequently inſerted in the Newſpapers, that no candidates will be admitted who have a view to the church; as if the intention were to prevent the boys of genius, in ſuch pariſhes, from attaining a claſſical and liberal education.

It is ſurpriſing that the patrons do not think themſelves bound to obſerve the rules of equity towards the pariſh ſchoolmaſters, by rendering their ſalary equal in value to that of their predeceſſors about a century ago. This would partly, not entirely, rectify their income: to rectify it entirely, it would be neceſſary to give them about twice as much money for quarterly paments as was given fifty years ago; and every other emolument in proportion. It is not to be ſuppoſed that men, ſo liberal minded and enlightened as the proprietors of land are, wiſh to reduce the greateſt part of

* By Act of Parliament 1696, the ſalary of each pariſh ſchoolmaſter is not to be under a hundred merks, — L.5. 11 s. 1⅓d. nor above two hundred merks,— L.11 : 2 : 2⅔ l.

Accounts have been obtained from 427 pariſhes. The average income for each ſchoolmaſter ſeems to be between L.23 and L.24 a-year. The amount of the income of the ſchoolmaſter, in each of the 427 pariſhes, was taken from his own affidavit, ſworn before a Juſtice of the Peace. There is good reaſon to think, that when a liſt ſhall be completed for the whole of North Britain, the average will be ſtill lower. Of the 427 pariſhes, the income of ſix is leſs than L.10 a-year each. One is L.6 : 18 : 10. Several of the ſchoolmaſters ſay that they could not live without the aid of their relations. A journeyman maſon can earn L.30 a-year.

For moſt of the information in this note, I am indebted to the friendſhip of Mr Cooper of Dalmeny, who ſent me a very diſtinct liſt of the amount of each income, and of each article of the amount.

of the inhabitants to ignorance and vice. They may perhaps alledge, that the rectification of the falary ought not to be at their expence alone; or, that the falary rectified would render the teacher independent of labour, and conſequently idle.

To the firſt allegation it may be replied, That when they ſhall have *rectified* the falaries; not *augmented* them, for the term *augmentation* is *improper*, and miſleads; they will only have done material juſtice; nor even that, ſince they will have given no compenſation to the preſent ſtarving teachers and their predeceſſors, for the loſs gradually increaſed by the continual *fall* in the value of money. It was certainly the intention of the legiſlature about a century ago to give the pariſh ſchoolmaſters an income of a fixed value. They either did not foreſee the gradual diminution of the value of money; or, if they did foreſee it, they muſt have thought that their ſucceſſors, and the future landholders, would, from a regard to equity and the good of the country, remedy the evil when it became ſenſible. If, however, the landholders ſtill think that the rectification ought to be at the expence of the community, not at their's alone, they, with others who have the intereſt of the country at heart, might procure an increaſe of ſome part of the public taxes of North Britain, out of which the ſum neceſſary for rectifying the ſalaries ſhould be taken; or they might fall on ſome better mode. That ſomething ought to be done is evident; for ſurely no perſon will ſay that the country would be more proſperous, if the majority of the people were more ignorant; and, conſequently, if there were more crimes, more public executions, more ſpiritleſs poor, great expence of poor's rates, with many attendant trains of evils. If the remedy be not applied in time, theſe evils will enſue; and then thoſe, who think they have wiſely kept a burden from their eſtates, or their ſucceſſors at leaſt, will regret the want of wiſdom, when they ſhall ſee a corrupted, diſpirited, ignorant populace, burdenſome to their eſtates by a conſuming poor's rate. A peaſant and his wife, with ſeven or eight children, will not then, as now, work hard, and live ſparingly, and conſider it as worſe than death to come on the pariſh-roll. I think there is ſcarcely any thing more intereſting in human character than the long-continued and ſucceſsful ſtruggle of ſuch a pair; withdrawing part of the neceſſary food from themſelves to give it to their children; the father working hard through the day, and occupied at home in the evening; the mother tending the younger children, teaching them to read, ſpinning the cloth of the family, riſing early and ſitting up late. The recompence is indeed great; for, beſides an approving conſcience, the immediate reward of induſtry and ſobriety, I believe it ſeldom happens that ſome of the children, ſo reared, do not riſe above their original ſituation by their talents and virtues. If ſuch a peaſantry be ruined by ignorance and vice, I hope ſome one will be found to tranſmit to poſterity the cauſe, that future ages and nations may be warned of the danger.

To the ſecond allegation, That the ſalaries rectified would render the pariſh ſchoolmaſters independent of labour, and conſequently idle, it may be replied, That if the ſalaries and other emoluments, were ſo rectified, as to give them the ſame value which was given to their predeceſſors, the preſent teachers might be ſuppoſed to have as much virtue and induſtry as their predeceſſors had; that this rectification would barely enable them to live on a level with the lower ranks of the community, and to educate their children ſuitably to their profeſſion. If, however, the riſk of idleneſs, in conſequence of the rectified income,

income, be ſtill alledged, a method might be adopted to render the increaſe of ſalary the immediate reward of induſtry. The miniſter, with one or more of the landholders and of the elders, might go into the ſchool once a quarter, without ſignifying to the teacher when they were to do ſo, and might take the number of ſcholars. The increaſed ſalary, whether obtained from the landholders or from ſome part of the public taxes of North Britain, might be given wholly, or partly, to the teacher at the rate of ſo many ſhillings for each ſcholar, according to local ſituation. This could be eaſily arranged by the landholders, or ſome better method might be adopted. It is to be added, that the lower orders pay the teachers improperly. They conſider not, or act as if they did not conſider, that they earn eighteen-pence as eaſily as their predeceſſors fifty years ago earned nine-pence; they ſhould therefore pay the teacher of their children in the ſame proportion, that he may be in as good a ſituation as his predeceſſors were. Unleſs this be done, in addition to the rectification of ſalaries, the ſtate of pariſh ſchoolmaſters will be far from being rectified.

Another circumſtance injurious to the intereſt of learning, and of the public, is the decreaſe in the value of exhibitions, or burſaries as they are called in North Britain. Theſe at their inſtitution were probably each a moderate ſupport to a poor ſtudent during his courſe at the univerſity. They are now ſunk ſo much in value, that even a poor ſtudent will hardly aſk one. Could no method be fallen upon to unite two or three of them? I often wonder, that of the great numbers who, in conſequence of their education, acquire fortunes at home or abroad, no one thinks of inſtituting an exhibition from twenty to ſixty or eighty pounds a year, fixed in landed property, or otherwiſe, ſo as not to ſink in value; to be given, on certain conditions, to a ſtudent for a certain number of years. Were there ten or twenty ſuch to be given to ſtudents at the univerſity, ſome of them would be obtained by the moſt deſerving; and thoſe who obtained them would immediately be freed from the drudgery of private teaching, of running every hour from door to door in all kinds of weather; or from the neceſſity of ſpending the beſt years of their life as tutors in a family, often without leiſure, without books, without literary and philoſophical ſociety. They would be enabled to devote the beſt period of life wholly to ſtudy, and might rationally expect to reach the higheſt eminence. This expectation would do much. The proſpects in the army, navy, civil offices, commerce, manufactures, are ſo flattering that the generous youth in the upper ranks of life are, in a great degree, withdrawn by them from the paths of learning and ſcience. The poorer ſtudents who enter theſe paths, and intend to tread in them chiefly, might proceed far, could they obtain, in conſequence of eminence at ſchool and college, a good exhibition connected with the univerſity. Till ſomething of this kind be obtained, there is, perhaps, little reaſon to expect, in this part of the iſland, many who will unite a profound and accurate knowledge of Greek and Roman literature with all the branches of modern ſcience.

The laſt circumſtance I ſhall mention, that might injure the literature and proſperity of the country, would be the improper appointment of teachers to ſchools and other ſeminaries. The patrons ought to be perpetually on their guard againſt this danger. Conſiderations of intereſt may be allowed to place men as clerks in public offices. To do the buſineſs of ſuch offices, common honeſty and induſtry, with arithmetic, are frequently all the qualifications requiſite. Should ſuch offices be even unfaithfully diſ-

charged,

charged, it is commonly ſome money-intereſt only that ſuffers. The perſon, too, who fails in his duty can be eaſily diſplaced: But with regard to eſtabliſhed teachers of all kinds the caſe is very different. They cannot be diſplaced for incapacity, and not eaſily for negligence. In conſequence of their incapacity or negligence, however, the youth are not properly taught; the reputation of the ſeminary gradually declines; the propagation and improvement of public knowledge are prevented; the pupils afterwards regret in vain the education miſſed, and never to be recovered. In many branches the teacher needs a conſiderable portion of natural parts, induſtry, and learning; in ſome branches, the higheſt. When a ſeminary is become very flouriſhing, there is then the greateſt danger of its being gradually injured by improper appointments to offices. The patrons, accuſtomed to its flouriſhing ſituation, are apt to conſider it as the natural courſe of things, and perhaps never think, that firſt one and then another injudicious appointment will gradually bring on its decline.

I often think with admiration on the men of learning and genius in North Britain within the laſt ſeventy years; men hardly ſurpaſſed by thoſe of the Grecian period, of the Auguſtine age, or of a century ago in England and other nations. It is an honour to the country to have produced ſuch men; and it is alſo an honour to the public-ſpirited patrons who placed them in the very ſituations in which they ought to have been placed. It is hoped that the names of thoſe patrons will be tranſmitted to poſterity.

In every country, perhaps, the ſeeds of genius are ſown in equal plenty by the Author of nature; but many circumſtances are requiſite to rear the delicate plants to perfection. The commercial and manufacturing ſpirit, if it be not counteracted by a vigorous education, and if both private and public encouragement be not continually given to literature and ſcience, may induce thoſe who could have been eminent as men of learning and genius, to be only men of buſineſs, opulence, and ſplendor.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Arthur Seat; *a Tale.*

Conversing lately with a friend upon the beauties of nature, he obſerved, that of all the ſights he had ever beheld, the moſt exquiſitely beautiful was a view of the riſing ſun from the top of Arthur Seat. As I am an admirer of nature, and have lived long in Edinburgh, I wondered that I had never thought of this, and inſtantly reſolved that I ſhould ſee it next morning.

Accordingly, I roſe early, ſet out, and reached the ſummit of the eminence half an hour before day-break. The firſt rays of light ſoon viſited the eaſtern ſky, and threw over it a crimſon glow. The breeze which whiſpered around was impregnated with untainted ſweets, and the ſoaring lark poured her delightful melody from her throat. At the approach of the magnificent luminary, the grey miſts of morning retired, and the beautiful and majeſtic landſcape opened upon my ſight. At length emerging from the boſom of the ocean, he burſt with full ſplendour on rejoicing nature.

A thouſand pleaſing and ſublime ideas ruſhed into my ſoul. It was a ſcene that might have ſtimulated the piety of the devout, awakened the devotion of the thoughtleſs, and have made the Atheiſt fall down and adore. I thought with pity upon thoſe mortals, who, for a few hours ſleep, could forego ſuch refined pleaſure. It is ſurely a rational employment for intelligent beings to contemplate the ſtupendous wonders of creation, and

> "Thro' nature's works, look up to nature's God."

In the midſt of my reverie, my attention was ſuddenly arreſted by an intereſting

eſting object. This was a female, who, in diſordered ſteps, was traverſing the top of Saliſbury Craigs. I watched her motions attentively, and from their irregularity, found reaſon to conjecture, that ſhe had come there to execute ſome deſperate purpoſe.

Full of this idea, and eager to prevent her, I hurried down with precipitation. Meanwhile, ſhe advanced almoſt to the edge of the precipice, lifted up her hands and eyes to heaven, and ſtood motionleſs for a few moments. I redoubled my ſpeed. She then threw herſelf upon her knees, and appeared to be engaged in fervent devotion. I now reached within a few paces behind her, but her mind was ſo completely abſorbed, that ſhe did not perceive me. I drew ſtill nearer, and heard her diſtinctly articulate, "Comfort my poor father, and, Oh! forgive and receive my ſoul!" She then leaped from her knees.—I ſprung forward and caught hold of her robe—She turned round, ſhrieked aloud, and fell ſenſeleſs into my arms.

Never had my boſom beat with emotions ſuch as I now felt, while uſing all the means in my power to reſtore her to animation. Whilſt I pitied the object of my ſolicitude, I adored that Providence, which, by a train of unforeſeen circumſtances had led me to the ſpot, and had made me the means of preſerving the life of a fellow-creature.

I carried her back to a ſtone, and placing her upon it, ſat down beſide her, and ſupported her with my arms. Never had I beheld a more intereſting figure. She appeared about nineteen years of age, had an elegant perſon, and a moſt expreſſive countenance. She was dreſſed in a morning ſuit, ſimple, but elegant: her beautiful auburn hair had ſlipt from its confinement, and flowed in natural luxuriance over her ſhoulders.

With tranſport I beheld the glow of life reviſit her pale cheeks. She opened her eyes, but inſtantly cloſed them; again ſhe opened them, and looking wildly on me, exclaimed, "Where am I!" "In the arms of one, I replied, in "whom, let thy misfortunes, or even thy "crimes, be what they may, thou ſhalt "find a friend and protector." She gave me a look of unutterable anguiſh and gratitude, and burſt into tears. I gazed upon her with pity and tenderneſs, and wiping the drop from my eye, "Madam," ſaid I, "allow me to convey you from this place." She ſilently aſſented; I took her arm in mine; and by eaſy paces reached the city before many of its drowſy inhabitants had quitted their pillows. When I had got to my lodgings, I prevailed upon her to partake of a ſlight refreſhment; during which, ſhe expreſſed her gratitude for the ſervices I had done her in the warmeſt manner; ſaid, that ſhe was aware it was not perfectly conſiſtent with decorum that ſhe ſhould be at the houſe of a *ſingle* gentleman, but that my *appearance* and diſintereſted kindneſs had baniſhed ſuſpicion, and that if it was agreeable, ſhe would now inform me of the circumſtances which had placed her in the ſituation in which I had found her, by relating the principal events of her life. I aſſented, and ſhe proceeded in the following words:—

"I am the daughter of a clergyman: my father is rector of a ſmall living in the Weſt of England. My mother died when I was but three years old, ſo that I never had the happineſs to experience her careſſes. When I was grown up, my father determined to be himſelf my preceptor, and with unremitting aſſiduity, cultivated my underſtanding by a liberal education. He was the moſt indulgent of parents—all his happineſs centered in my welfare; and, to promote my pleaſure, and increaſe my enjoyments, was the principal ſtudy of his life. Our youthful years offer few things that are worthy remark. Happy in the ſmiles of a father, and unconſcious of guilt, life glided away in one uninterrupted ſcene of felicity, till I reached my eighteenth year.

"About eighteen months ago, when on a viſit at a neighbouring gentleman's, we were introduced to a Mr M——, a young gentleman who had juſt returned from abroad, and had come to ſpend a few months of the ſummer at the houſe of his friend. The beauty and gracefulneſs of his perſon attracted my notice, and his polite addreſs and elegant compliments ſoon prejudiced me in his favour. He ſeemed ſolicitous to render himſelf as agreeable as poſſible: his converſation was at once inſtructing and entertaining; and, by his obſervations upon the men and manners of the ſeveral countries through which he had paſſed, he gave proof that he had been no ſuperficial obſerver. I liſtened to him with pleaſure, which, perhaps, was heightened

heightened by his paying the moſt marked attention to me. The hours ſtole away unperceived—I had never ſpent ſuch an agreeable evening, and felt happy when my father gave him a general invitation to our houſe. When we aroſe to depart, he inſiſted on ſeeing us home, and when he took his leave, he ſaid he would do himſelf the pleaſure of waiting upon us in the morning.

"A variety of thoughts took poſſeſſion of my mind, and kept me awake during the moſt part of that night. The idea of the charming ſtranger was ever uppermoſt; and, from his kind attention and expreſſive looks, I conjectured that I had made an impreſſion on his heart. I roſe early next morning, and dreſſed myſelf with more than uſual exactneſs, and looked forward to the hour of his arrival with a ſmall degree of impatience. We had juſt finiſhed breakfaſt when he entered. After the compliments of the morning, he introduced the moſt pleaſing topics of converſation, and after ſitting about two hours, departed. In ſhort, he called upon us every day, and at every viſit I thought him ſtill more amiable.

"I had ſtrolled into the garden one evening, and ſeated myſelf upon a bank, at the bottom of it, to enjoy the ſalubrity of the air, and the beautiful proſpect which it commanded. The ſcene before me brought to mind theſe beautiful lines of Milton:

> "If chance the radiant ſun, with farewel ſweet,
> Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
> The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
> Atteſt their joy, that hill and valley ring."

and I was contemplating it with ſolemn pleaſure, when, hearing a footſtep, I turned round and diſcovered Mr M—— ſtanding behind me. He apologized for his intruſion, ſaid he called at the houſe, and was told I had walked into the garden; and, as he had long wiſhed for a few moments of private converſation, had embraced the preſent opportunity. I know not how I looked at that moment. I waited with anxiety for what was to follow. He did not keep me long in ſuſpence, but began by ſoliciting pardon for his preſumption, and concluded an impaſſioned rhapſody, by proteſting he adored me. The pleaſure which I felt at this declaration I could ſcarcely conceal. I attempted to ſpeak, but my tongue refuſed its office, and I ſtood overwhelmed with bluſhes and confuſion. The appearance of my father relieved me from my embarraſſment; and Mr M—— had only time to intreat me for a favourable deciſion, when he joined us. We now walked to the houſe, and Mr M—— departed.

"I was now contented and happy, and congratulated myſelf on gaining the affections of a man, whom I loved with all the ſincerity of an honeſt heart, and with all the ardor of a firſt paſſion: the thought of his entertaining diſhonourable views never entered my mind, for an innocent is ſeldom a ſuſpecting heart. For the ſpace of three months, he treated me with the utmoſt reſpect, and daily ingratiated himſelf in my eſteem; and during that period, drew from me the confeſſion of a mutual attachment. About this time, he received a letter, which informed him that an uncle in Scotland, from whom he had great expectations, had been ſuddenly taken ill, and earneſtly wiſhed to ſee him. I had been confined to the houſe by a ſlight cold on the day that he received this intelligence. He called in the evening, and found means to ſlip a billet into my hand, in which he informed me that he was under the neceſſity of ſetting out next morning, and earneſtly ſolicited an interview, after the family had retired, in the garden, as he had a thouſand things to ſay to me. I was now involved in perplexity. Prudence and delicacy were repugnant to meeting him alone at ſuch an hour; and his ſtudiouſly concealing our connection from my father, ruſhed into my mind, and produced the idea of his diſhonourable intentions; but when I thought of his paſt behaviour, my ſuſpicion was lulled aſleep. How could I refuſe, I thought, a *parting* interview to a man who had ever treated me with the moſt reſpectful tenderneſs; who had never in one inſtance o'erſtepped the boundaries of decorum? and if to all this, you throw *inclination* into the ſcale, it is eaſy to determine to which ſide the balance would preponderate. Accordingly, as ſoon as my father retired, I wrapped myſelf in my cloak, and reached the ſpot with a beating heart. He had been there almoſt an hour, and received me with tranſport. Soothed by his

his kindneſs, my fears were ſoon diſſipated, and we talked of the unhappy cauſe of our meeting. The idea of ſeparation was painful, and I wept at the thought with unfeigned ſorrow. But it is unneceſſary to deſcribe the circumſtances of this diabolical ſcene; I ſhall only obſerve, that the human heart is, perhaps, never more defenceleſs, than when overwhelmed with ſorrow: he ſeized the advantageous moment, and robbed me of innocence and honour! I cannot give an account of my thoughts at that moment; a ſudden ſtupor benumbed my reaſon and ſenſes, and in that ſtate he conducted me to the houſe, where, after many vows of unalterable love and unſhaken fidelity, he took his leave.

"When I had got to my apartment, I threw myſelf upon my bed in an agony which words are too powerleſs to expreſs. Surely if the libertine could conceive the pangs which wrings the ſoul of a woman whom he has ſeduced from virtue, it would kindle ſome dormant ſpark of humanity in his boſom, and daſh the cup of licentious pleaſure from his lips.

"I now experienced a ſpecies of wretchedneſs to which I had hitherto been a ſtranger. I ſhrunk from the fond careſſes of my father, and every kind word he ſpoke to me was a dagger to my ſoul; for his tenderneſs reminded me how unworthy I was of it, and called to my recollection the happineſs I had loſt. Inhuman wretch, who, for the gratification of a moment, could blaſt my pleaſure and tranquillity; and could be the means of lacerating with inceſſant ſelf-reproach a heart that adored him!

"A month had elapſed, the greater part of which was ſpent in ſolitude and tears, when I received a letter from my ſeducer, informing me of his ſafe arrival in Scotland; that his uncle, contrary to expectation, had ſomewhat recovered, but ſtill his life was deſpaired of, and that as ſoon as he had performed the laſt mournful rites, he would fly to me on the wings of impatience. This aſſurance removed a portion of the miſery which weighed upon my heart. I began to think that the injury he had done me was the effect of ſudden paſſion, rather than deliberate baſeneſs; and in proportion as this idea gained ground I recovered my health and ſerenity. I once more ventured to look forward to happineſs; and deſpair retreated at the advance of hope. Such was the ſtate of my mind when I received a piece of intelligence from my father which at once ſwept away the ſcenes of felicity with which imagination had flattered me, and plunged me again into the loweſt depths of miſery. At ſupper, one evening, the converſation happening to turn upon Mr M——, "Julia," ſaid my father, "I had almoſt forgot to inform you, "that he is on the eve of his marriage "to a young lady of Edinburgh with a "large fortune." It is impoſſible to expreſs the effect which this had upon me; however I ſucceeded in concealing my emotion from my father, but as ſoon as he had retired, my ſtifled ſenſations burſt forth in all the phrenzy of diſtraction. I now perceived that the letter he had wrote me was to prevent me from taking any ſteps that might thwart his intentions; and while I execrated the duplicity of the villain, reſolved to ſet out for Scotland immediately, and thought if I could not compel him to do juſtice to myſelf, I might at leaſt prevent his union with another.

"Accordingly I ſpent the greateſt part of the night in making what preparation for my journey I thought neceſſary, and as ſoon as the morning dawned, I ſnatched up a bundle containing a few cloaths, and was haſting along the paſſage, when I reached my father's apartment. There I involuntarily ſtood ſtill, and reſolved to take a parting look of my affectionate parent. The door ſtood half open; I entered it on tip-toe, and half uncurtaining the window, advanced to the bed ſide. He was enjoying the peaceful ſlumbers of a good man. I ſurveyed, with reverence and love, a countenance, which, during the courſe of my life, had never turned upon me with a frown.—He ſmiled.—Ah! little didſt thou think at that moment, my dear father, that the child on whom thine eyes had ever beamed with kindneſs, and in whoſe mind, from earlieſt infancy, thou haſt inſtilled the principles of religion and virtue, had fallen a prey to the arts of a ſeducer, and was about to abandon thee, perhaps for ever! I was almoſt ſhaken from my purpoſe, but tearing myſelf away, I ruſhed from the houſe, and never ventured to look behind me till I reached the neighbouring village. There I hired a poſt-chaiſe, which conveyed me to the next town, through which the mail coach paſſed to Edinburgh. In

it

it I obtained a ſeat, and arrived in this city on the morning of the third day.

I procured lodgings at the houſe of a widow in Richmond Street. I was at a loſs how to proceed with reſpect to Mr M——, but was convinced that delay was dangerous. I enquired at my landlady if ſhe knew a gentleman of the name, but was anſwered in the negative. I thought, perhaps, the newſpapers might give me ſome information, and aſked her to get me a ſight of one. She brought it, and I opened it eagerly, and turned to the Edinburgh news, when, the firſt article which caught my eye, was, "Married here yeſterday, Charles M——, Eſq. to Miſs ——." I could read no farther,—my head grew giddy, and I fell ſenſeleſs on the floor. When my reaſon returned, I found myſelf in bed, with my landlady ſitting by my ſide. I was ſeized with a fever, which for a fortnight raged with violence; but my youth, and the natural goodneſs of my conſtitution, at length prevailed, and I began to recover. I ſoon regained ſtrength, and for theſe ten days back have been able to walk through my room. Laſt night my landlady entered, and after ſome heſitation, told me that the money which ſhe found in my pocket at the commencement of my illneſs, and which ſhe had appropriated to my ſupport during it, was exhauſted eight days ago, and that ſhe had ſupported me ſince at her own expence; but as her whole ſubſiſtence depended upon her lodgers, ſhe could not poſſibly keep me any longer, unleſs I got a remittance from my friends. This operated like a thunderbolt upon me. My mind had been ſo engroſſed by my ſituation, that I never thought of any thing elſe. I knew not how to proceed. I knew not how I could write to my father, whom I had deſerted, and my ſoul revolted at the idea of applying to my ſeducer. After a ſleepleſs night, I aroſe this morning, and left my lodgings without knowing whither to go. My unguided ſteps carried me to the place where you found me, when ruminating upon my hopeleſs condition, ſome demon whiſpered me to put a period to that exiſtence which was become hateful to me. I ſtarted at the idea with horror; but when I reflected on my ſituation, nothing preſented itſelf but miſery; and when I looked forward to futurity, nothing but deſpair. The temptation at length prevailed, and I determined to eſcape from a life that offered me nothing but wretchedneſs. You, Sir, was the means of preventing my impious deſign, and ſnatched me from perdition; but who ſhall again give me back my peace of mind? who ſhall reſtore to the arms of my father?"

I ſoothed her with all the eloquence of which I was maſter; told her I would write to her father; and, if he was the man which ſhe had deſcribed him to be, he would not refuſe to receive his penitent daughter, and till that happy period ſhe ſhould remain at my houſe.

Such is the ſtory of this unfortunate young woman; and if it ſhould meet the eye of the wretch who has been the cauſe of it, let him triumph that he has robbed a family of peace; has wrung the heart of a doating parent with indeſcribable anguiſh; and has plunged the dagger of remorſe into the boſom of unſuſpecting innocence; but let him remember who hath ſaid, *vengence is mine, and I will repay*; let him think on the hour of retribution, and tremble.

Cruelty is aggravated in proportion as the object on whom it inflicted is unable to retaliate. That man's heart is callous to every feeling of humanity, who, either out of wantonneſs or malignity, can trifle with the happineſs of a helpleſs female.

TREBOR.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SANDY TOD.

A SCOTTISH PASTORAL.

To a Lady.

A' Ye laſſes roun' the Foreſt;
A' ye herds i' Britain broad;
Murn wi' me the meltin' ſorrows;
Murn the death o' Sandy Tod.

Sandy was a lad o' vigour;
Clean an' tight o' lith an' lim':
For a decent manly figure,
Few cou'd ding or equal him.

In

In a cottage, poor an' nameleſs,
By a little bowzy linn,
Sandy led a life ſae blameleſs,
Far frae ony ſtrife or dinn.

Annan's fertile dale beyon' him,
Spread her fields an' meadows green;
Hoary Hartfell towr'd aboon him;
Smilin' to the ſun, good-e'en.

Few his wants, his wiſhes fewer;
Save his flocks nae care had he.
Never heart than his was truer;
Tender to the laſt degree.

He was learn'd, an' ev'ry tittle
E'er he read believ'd it true;
Savin' chapters croſs an' kittle,
He cou'd read his bible through.

Seven bonny buſket ſimmers
O'er the Solway Firth had fled,
Sin' a flock o' ewes an' gimmers
Out amang the hills he fed.

He was lo'ed by ilka neiber;
An' his maſter ſaw fu' weel,
Sandy's hirſel prov'd their keeper
Was a cannie, careſu' chiel.

Ay whan ony tentleſs lammie
Wi' its neiber's chanc'd to go,
Sandy kend the careleſs mammie,
Whether ſhe cry'd *mae*, or no.

Warldly walth and grandeur ſcornin';
Peace adorn'd his little bield;
Ilka e'enin', ilka mornin',
Sandy to his Maker kneel'd.

Ye wha roun' wi' diamonds wrap ye,
An' are fann'd wi' loud applauſe;
Can ye think the lad was happy?
Really 'tis believ'd he was.

In the day ſae black an' ſhow'ry,
I hae ſeen the bonny bow,
When array'd in all its glory,
Vaniſh on the mountain's brow.

Sae hae ye, my lovely marrow!
Seen the roſe an' violet blue,
Bloomin' on the banks o' Yarrow,
Quickly fade an' loſe their hue.

Fadin' as the foreſt roſes!
Tranſient as the radiant bow!
Fleetin' as the ſhow'r that follows,
Is our Happineſs below!

She had Sandy ay attendit;
Seem'd obedient to his nod.
Now his happy hours are endit;
Lack a-day for Sandy Tod!

I' the kirk ae Sunday ſittin';
Whar to be he ſeldom fail'd;
Sandy's tender heart was ſmitten
Wi' a wound that never heal'd.

Sally, dreſt i' hat an' feather,
Plac'd her in a neib'ring pew!
Sandy ſat, he kendna whither—
Sandy felt, he wiſtna how.

Tho' the prieſt was loud an' clam'rous,
An' drew tears frae mony een,
Sandy heard a noiſe like baudrons
Murrin i' the bed at e'en.

Ance or twice the ſin alarm'd him;
Down he look'd, an wiſh'd a pray'r;
Sally had o' ſenſe diſarm'd him,
Heart an' mind, an' a' was there.

Luckily her een was from him;
Ay they beam'd anither road;
Ance a ſmilin' glance ſat on him—
Mercy, L—d! quo' Sandy Tod.

A' that night he lay an' turn'd him;
Faſtit a' the followin' day.
Now the eaſtern lamps war burnin';
Weſtward fled the glomin' grey.

Res'lute made by deſperation,
Down the glen in haſte he flew;
Quickly reach'd the habitation
Where his ſweet carnation grew.

I wad ſing the happy meetin',
War it new, or ſtrange to thee;
Weel ye ken, 'tis but repeating
What has paſt 'tween you an' me.

Thy white hand, around me preſſed,
My unreſty heart has felt;
But whan her's on Sandy reſted,
His fond heart was like to melt.

Now the cock proclaim'd the dawnin';
Orion's belt the mountain bor'd;
Steady, o'er the pools o' Annan,
Jupiter in ſilence ſoar'd.

Sandy raſe, his bonnet daddit;
Beg'd a kiſs—got nine or ten;
Then the hay, ſae noos'd and ſaddit,
Touzled up that nane might ken.

Sometimes gaun, an' ſometimes rinnin',
To his native hills he wan;
Roun' aboon his flocks gaed ſingin';
Never was a blyther man.

Never did his native nation,
Sun or ſky wear ſic a hue;
In his e'en, the hale creation
Wore a face entirely new.

Weel he lo'ed his faithfu' Ruffler;
Weel the bird ſang on the tree;
Meaneſt creatures doom'd to ſuffer,
Brought the tear into his e'e.

Sandy's heart was undeſignin',
Saft an' lovin' as the dove;
Scarcely cou'd it bear refinin'
By the gentle fire o' love.

Sally's bloſſom ſoon was blightit,
By untimely winter preſt—
Sally had been woo'd an' ſlightit,
By a farmer in the weſt.

Sandy daily lo'ed her dearer;
Kendna ſhe afore was won:
Ance whan he gaed weſt to ſee her,
Sally had a dainty ſon.

Sternies, bluſh an' hide your faces!
Veil thee, Moon, in ſable hue!
Elſe thy locks, for human vices,
Soon will dreep wi' pity's dew.

Ceaſe, my charmer! ceaſe bewailin';
Down thy cheeks the pearls ſhine.
Ceaſe to mourn thy ſex's failin';
I maun drap a tear for mine.

Man, the lord o' the creation,
Lighten'd wi' a ray divine!
Loſt to reaſon, truth, an' caution,
Lags the brutal tribes behin'.

Petrifi'd an' dumb wi' horror,
Sandy fled he kendna whare.
Never heart than his was ſorer;
It was mair than he cou'd bear.

Seven days on yonder mountain,
Lay he ſabbin' late an' ſoon,
Till diſcovered by a fountain
Railin' at the dowy moon.

Weepin' a' the day he'd wander,
Thro' yon diſmal glen alane;
By the ſtream at night wad dander,
Ravin' o'er his Sally's name.

Shun'd an' pity'd by the warld,
Lang a humblin' ſight was he;
Till that fatal moment hurl'd
Him to lang eternity.

Sittin' on yon cliff ſae rocky,
Fearleſs as the bodin' crow.—
No, my dear! I winna ſhock thee
Wi' the bloody ſcene below.

By yon oak, decay'd an' rottin',
Where the hardy woodbine twines,
Now in peace he ſleeps forgotten;
O'er his head theſe ſimple lines:—

" Lovers, pauſe, while I implore ye
" Still to walk in virtue's road;
" An' to ſay, whan ye gang o'er me,
" Lack-a-day for Sandy Tod."

Ettrick, 1802. A SHEPHERD.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

VERSES OCCASIONED BY THE LATE UNUSUALLY COLD WEATHER.

CAN lovely ſmiling *Maia*, late ſo kind;—
With garlands wont her *Strephon*'s brow to bind;—
Maia, the pride and wonder of the plain;
Can charming *Maia* frown with cold diſdain?

Yes, ſhepherds, *Maia* is divinely fair,
But of the ſweet enchantreſs' arts beware;
Do not the flatt'ring faithleſs nymph believe;
For *Maia* ſmiles, alas!—but to deceive.

Soft as the gentle zephyr's whiſp'ring voice,
The accents ſacred to my promis'd joys;
But harſh and chilling as December's breath,
The fatal ſounds that gave my hopes to death.

Like beauty deſtin'd to an early tomb,
My infant hopes are blaſted in their bloom;
Do not the flatt'ring faithleſs nymph believe,
For *Maia* ſmiles, alas!—but to deceive.

St Andrews, May 18th 1802. *R.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE RETURN.

" O CEASE your roar, ye angry winds,
And vex not thus my child!
Ye ſcowling blaſts, reſtrain your rage,
Nor ſmite his features mild!
Spare, O ſpare his infant bloom!
O ſave him, ſave him from an early tomb!

Ah me! the rude blaſt rages by,
Regardleſs of my woe!
And round my babe's unſhelter'd head
The ruthleſs whirlwinds blow!
O, Heaven! the unrelenting ſtorm aſſuage!
Spare, gracious Heaven! the darling of my age.

Hark! hark! a well-known voice I hear,—
Its accents, ſweet and mild,
Break on my raviſh'd ear—'Tis he!
The father of my child!
O fly to ſave your helpleſs wife;
Your child, the darling of your life!"

" Yes, I will ſhield thee from the blaſt;
On me repoſe each anxious care,
Recline within my faithful arms,
With me each ſimple pleaſure ſhare.—
My boy! O how my heart is bleſt!
I'll ſoothe each terror of thy infant breaſt."

Edinburgh College. *R. F.*

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

I peruſed the Latin Verſes of your Carthuſian correſpondent with pleaſure, and incloſe an attempt to give them a Britiſh dreſs;

dreſs; as I have no doubt that the young man would wiſh, at all times, to make himſelf intelligible to the moſt amiable part of the creation.

I remain, with reſpect,
Your humble ſervant,
A Constant Reader.

THE

RUINS OF ROSLIN *.

"WHERE Eſk, thro' woods, rolls o'er his rocky bed,
The towers of Roſlin rears its ancient head.
No longer there the brazen trumps of war
Summons to arms the vaſſals from afar;
No longer breathes the ſweet muſician's ſtrain;
As when the baron, with his feudal train,
Held a high pageant in the trophied hall;
Or banquet ſerv'd by ſewer and ſeneſchal,
Whilſt to the harp the minſtrel tun'd his lays,
And ſung his lord's renown and martial praiſe.
No knight victorious, o'er a rival ſlain,
Or from the tournament's advent'rous plain,
Returning with the ſpoil, at ſet of ſun,
Sounds on the bridge the triumph he has won;
No peerleſs virgin from the tapeſtried room,
Greets, with a broider'd ſcarf, her hero home;
Thoſe gracious ſmiles can all his pangs remove,
And chear with ſympathy of chaſteſt love.
No page attends within the ſpacious court,
Of 'ſquires the agent, and of dames the ſport;
Nor captive foe his cruel lot bemoans,
And fills the dungeon's vault with uſeleſs groans —
Deſtructive Time has urg'd the pile's decay;
Inteſtine war has ſwept its ſtrength away:
The white thorn riſes from the yawning walls,
The gadding ivy o'er each buttreſs crawls;
And in thoſe chambers where the fair reclin'd,
Crows rooſt, and jack-daws chatter to the wind.
So fall each fortreſs, which, in ages rude,
Felt and provok'd the woes of civil feud!
But may the name, to taſte and virtue dear,
Long grace, auſpiciouſly, the illuſtrious peer,
Who, having well diſpens'd with equal hand
The law of equity throughout the land,
Maintain'd the people's right, the ſov'reign's claim,
And gain'd from both the meed of honeſt fame;
Retires with dignity from party ſtrife,
To muſe at leiſure on his well-ſpent life!—
Majeſtic reliques! how I love to tread,
Beneath your arches cool, the turfy bed!
View your void windows, ting'd with morning's ray,
Or glowing with the beams of parting day.
Up to yon chapel, what delight to go,
And burſt, thro' ſhrubs, on all the vale below!
But there the ſtern Reformer's hand has been;
Fanatic rage has marr'd the goodly ſcene;
Yet antique beauties ſtill remain, t' evince
The taſteful bounty of that pious prince,
Who held o'er Orcades, ſupreme command,
And ſpread his gifts devout with lib'ral hand;
The high-arch'd fret-work, the emboſſed roof;
The twiſted column, (melancholy proof
Of an ingenious youth's untimely fate,
Victim to envy, and his maſter's hate,)
The chapiters, deep-wrought by chiſſel nice,
That deck each pillar with ſome quaint device:
For here the obedient Patriarch's faith is tried,
And there a ſtar becomes the magi's guide;
The carver's art St Peter's power makes known,
And Chriſtian parables inſtruct in ſtone.
Without, what ſplendid elegance appears!
As proud the ſane its pinnacles uprears,
Diſplays its niches grand, its turrets light,
Windows with ſculptur'd foliage richly dight;
That viewing theſe, we ſigh, alas! to find
Religion e'er could be with Ruin join'd.
By Rome's deceits, and ſubtile monks controul,
Deprav'd, ſhe cramp'd the freedom of the ſoul:
But ſtill we own, through barb'rous ages dark,
The Church preſerv'd fair learning's glim'ring ſpark,
And here refin'd by fierce corrective fire,
Survives the bigot's rage, the zealot's ire,
By gracious Providence ordain'd her fate,
To gain in pureneſs what ſhe loſt in weight.
What ſoothing melody! what perfum'd air!
To yonder bank the blackbird bids repair;
There ſcent the luſcious woodbine's fragrant flower,
Its leaves light dripping with a ſummer ſhower.
The bridge o'erpaſt, we gain the penſile wood,
And trace the path-way that o'erlooks the flood,
Which forces now thro' crags its foaming tides,
Now o'er a pebbl'd floor pellucid glides;

And

* See Edinburgh Magazine for April 1802, p. 294.

And whilſt we, wand'ring through the ſhady bowers,
Catch varying viſtas of the caſtle's towers,
That ſeem well form'd to brave the tempeſt's ſhock,
And co-exiſtent with the living rock;
Clad in mild ether's ſoft cerulean hue,
That lovely range of mountains crowns the view,
Beneath whoſe ſhade a valley winds along,
Immortaliz'd by Ramſay's rural ſong,
Who paſt'ral innocence in ſtrains hath ſhewn,
The Mantuan or Sicilian bard might own.
And now the light invades this dim retreat,
Extenſive lawns our dazzl'd eye-ſight greet,
And velvet greenſward tempts our vagrant feet.
High on a cliff a time-worn manſion ſtands,
Touch not the fabric with unhallow'd hands!
Wand'rer, beware! the ſacred ſpot revere!
None but the Muſe's friend muſt e'er draw near!
For here the Siſters Nine, with jocund glee,
Sported in ſhady glades and paſtures free;
Their poet crown'd with flow'rs that ne'er ſhall fade,
And all his haunts for ever hallow'd made,
Behold the chair! where often he reclin'd,
Hiſtoric truth revolving in his mind;
Or 'rapt by viſions of the Aonian choir,
He "woke to ecſtacy the living lyre,"
To him his laurel'd friend would here reſort,
Who well exchang'd the pomp of Britain's court,
Wiſely forſook "the buſy hum of men"
For Drummond's ſweet diſcourſe and Hawthornden.
Luxurious concord of congenial ſouls,
Where no mean paſſion gen'rous thoughts controuls!
How charming to have view'd the friendly pair,
Together learning's pleaſing labour ſhare;
Pour forth ſuch ſtrains as Phœbus might approve,
'Mid ſcenes ſo "redolent of joy and love!"
Whilſt attic wit and humour, ever gay,
With ſocial mirth beguil'd the live-long day:
And ſure the hoſt, to pleaſe his jovial gueſt,
Drew from his caves, of ancient wine the beſt;
Thoſe Pictiſh caverns, where a valiant band
Iſſued, the terror of the neighbouring land,
And where, 'tis ſaid, upon a flinty bed
Some hapleſs monarch lay his captive head.—"
Thus ſpake a lover of the groves and fields,
Viewing the pure delights that Scotland yields.

HYMN or TRIUMPH

ON *NELSON's* VICTORY AT ABOUKIR.

WHEN Britiſh thunder's awful roar
Reſounded on the Egyptian ſhore;
And high in flames fell Gallia's boaſt,
With fiery red illum'd the coaſt;
The ancient river ſaw, and fled;
Affrighted, ſought its deepeſt bed;
In terror ſunk the monſters of the Nile,
Nor dar'd to lift his jaw, the aſtoniſh'd crocodile.

But ſee again the Coptic crew
Ruſh to the fight with vigour new!
The Arab horſe now better know
To harraſs the inſulting foe!
Why ſhrunk the river to his bed?
What ſtruck his ſcaly tribes with dread?
What recent hope revives that tawny band,
Which late in ſad diſmay fled haſty o'er the ſand?

GOD, who delights to check the vain,
The proud to curb, the fierce reſtrain;
The impious boaſter to controul
In the raſh darings of his ſoul;
And modeſt valour's brows to crown
With laurels freſh, of high renown;
That GOD to Britain's fleet the triumph gave,
Who 'whelm'd proud Pharaoh's hoſt, confounded, in the wave. *H.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

PEACE.

AN IRREGULAR ODE.

NOW War accoutred in his brigantine,
With helmet largely plum'd, and eyes that ſhine
Like meteors on the flag of night unfurl'd,
Mounts his wing'd courſer of ethereal breed,
High in the clouds exalts his wicked ſpeed,
And leaves again our quarter of the world.
No calm, repoſing woolly clouds are nigh,
Sulphureous fogs ſtill hover thro' the ſky.
Such as from out his ſteed's broad noſtrils went,
And atmoſphere piled up in heaps,
Within whoſe boſom thunder ſleeps,
Deform the aſpect of the firmament.
Lo! thro' the hazy gloom erect is ſeen
An archer's bow unſtrung, of varied hue,
The tints, by ſoft degrees, their kindred own,
Warm, red, reſolving into vi'let blue,
Bright, yellow, mellowing into tawny brown,
And all declining into vivid green;
The bow unſtrung is mankind's pledge above,
Emblem of *Peace* and Heav'n's immortal *Love*.

The

The congregated clouds broke up, ſoon ſhift away
And leave the heavens to the god of day.
See, from the proſtrate hills of France
Led on by victory, clad in jointed ſteel,
Whoſe bloody truncheon laurel leaves conceal:
Fair *Peace*, his daughter, gracefully advance,
Her looks expreſs exuberance of love;
Her waiſt is by an azure zone compreſt;
The luſcious olive decks her ſwelling breaſt,
And on her finger perch'd, appears a Cyprian dove,
Her robes of radiant white, and regal mien,
Proclaim her of the nation's rightful queen,
Whilſt muſic ſoftly breathes,
With a benignant ſmile
She drops the welcome wreath
On Britain's favour'd iſle.
In her gay train appear
Mild Plenty, with her copious horn;
And Juſtice on the wings of Mercy borne;
Arts, Commerce, Poeſy, and little Loves bring up the rear.
Hail! bounteous *Peace*! the friend of man deſign'd!
Whoſe ſoft'ning ſway with Liberty conjoin'd,
Make mortals taſte of Heaven.
In this low region of diſtruſt and care,
Tho' they imbibe a groſſer air,
And from their native Eden juſtly driv'n.
O gentle *Peace*, without thy virtuous ſway,
Even god-like Liberty becomes a beaſt of prey;
His heavenly form falls grovelling on the plain,
And like an untam'd lion ſeeks the woods again.
Still may'ſt thou Britain's happy Iſland greet,
Where Freedom makes thy preſence doubly ſweet;
There ſhall the ſeaſons in their turns appear,
And at thy altar conſecrate the year.
Soft Spring in verdant veſt,
Summer with ſun-flowers dreſt,
Autumn by duſky acorns crown'd,
And Winter with his deer-ſkin wrapt around.
Make ſtill our nation thy peculiar care,
So ſhall I weave a chaplet for thy hair,
And round thy poliſh'd temples thick entwine,
Rich Engliſh Roſes and the Gallic Vine.

DOGBERRY.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE APRIL MORNING.

"SOFT as the dew from heav'n deſcends*,"
Has dropt the nightly ſhower,
With ductile earth it kindly blends,
And wakes the ſleeping flower.

The tree, the plant, the herb conſpire,
Their gratitude to ſhow:
And proudly lift their branches higher,
Exulting as they grow.

The doubting ſun behind the cloud
Emits a fainter ray,
Till, of his native radiance proud,
He burſts at once to day.

Now vegetative life is warm,
And ſprings at ev'ry pore;
While Nature wonders at the charm,
That winter had before.

Wonders that northern wind ſhould bind
While weſtern breezes warm,
But triumphs now—for Heav'n is kind,
And paſt the wintry ſtorm.

Then let the vegetable tribe,
With force emphatic preach;
While mortals chearfully imbibe
The doctrines that they teach.

For all that's great, and good, and wiſe,
Succeſſive ſeaſons prove;
Then with each ſeaſon, let us riſe
In gratitude and love.

SCOTUS.

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* Goldſmith.

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Proceedings of the Second Seſſion of the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 30. 1802.

THIS day the Royal Aſſent was given, in virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty, to an Act for granting to his Majeſty certain additional Duties on Servants, Carriages, Horſes, Mules, and Dogs, and for conſolidating the ſame with the preſent Duties thereon—an Act for granting to his Majeſty additional Duties on Beer and Ale brewed in or imported into Great Britain, or Malt made in Great Britain; on Hops grown or imported into Great Britain; and on Spirits diſtilled in Ireland, and imported into Great Britain; for repealing certain Allowances to Brewers of Beer and Ale, and for preventing Frauds and Abuſes, in the Revenue of Exciſe on Beer, Ale, and Malt—an Act for extending the time for the Payment of certains ſums of money, advanced by way of Loan, to ſeveral perſons connected with the Iſlands of Grenada and St Vincent—an Act to continue until the firſt day of March 1803, the Reſtrictions on payments in Caſh by the Bank—an Act for continuing a Duty of Two Pennies Scots upon every Scots Pint of Ale, &c. brewed in the Town and Pariſh of Kelſo—an Act for making a new road to extend from Beattock, in the county of Dumfries, to the River of Sark—and to ſeveral Engliſh Road, and fix Private Acts.

Tueſday, May 4.

The Royal Aſſent was given, in virtue of a Commiſſion from his Majeſty, to an Act to enable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury to iſſue Exchequer Bills—an Act for repealing the Duties on Income; for the effectual Collection of Arrears of ſaid Duties, and accounting for the ſame, &c. and to ſeveral Engliſh Road and Private Bills.

Wedneſday, May 5.

Lord Holland gave notice of a motion expreſſive of cenſure upon thoſe miniſters who, by their conduct, had ſo long withheld the bleſſings of Peace from the Country.

The *Duke of Montroſe* ſaid, he was confident the reſult of the inveſtigation would be an approval of the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, who had ſaved their Country from deſtruction.

The *Earl of Carliſle*, after adverting to the ſeparate Treaty entered into betwixt France and Holland, relative to the Prince of Orange, which he called a ſwindling trick, which ſhewed that no faith could be attached to the French, who, at the very time they were ſigning a Treaty with the Marquis Cornwallis, ſigned another with the Dutch Ambaſſador, entirely to do away its effects; concluded by moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that there be laid before the Houſe, Copies of a ſeparate convention concluded at Amiens between any parties, in explanation of the 18th article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace."

Marquis Cornwallis ſaid, the compenſations to the Prince of Orange were engaged by a Solemn Treaty, the proviſions of which could not be departed from without the greateſt violation of all good faith, but of which he thought there was no juſt ground for apprehending. A ſeparate agreement made ſubſequently between the French and the Dutch

Dutch could not affect the ſtipulations of the Definitive Treaty, and therefore could not be a matter of ſerious concern to this Country.

With regard to his having deſerted, or ſuffered the intereſts of the Prince of Orange and his adherents to be deſerted, he diſdained the imputation; he deſerted no intereſts that this Country was bound in honour to maintain, and he had not the ſmalleſt doubt that a full and ample compenſation would be procured for the Prince of Orange and his adherents. Speaking generally of the Definitive Treaty, he ſaid, the more it was inquired into, the more its merit would appear.

Lord Pelham ſaid, that the queſtion could be eaſily decided, for no ſuch document as that deſcribed in the motion had been communicated to his Majeſty.

Lord Holland ſaid, it would be unneceſſary to lay the ſeparate Treaty before the Houſe, even were it in the power of Miniſters:—it was an agreement between Holland and France only, and in favour of the former. The Stadtholder was only a ſervant of the Republic of the United Provinces, and his claims were not in general to be conſidered as a family eſtate. He did not quarrel with the 18th article in the Treaty, nor think the queſtion reſpecting the Prince of Orange was worth fighting for.

Lord Auckland ſaid, that our rights, with reſpect to India, were not in the leaſt affected by the non-renewal of former Treaties, nor was there any ground for war, on the part of France, in conſequence of that circumſtance.

Lord Carliſle withdrew his motion.

Friday, May 7.

The Royal Aſſent was given, in virtue of a Commiſſion from his Majeſty, to an Act for granting to his Majeſty certain Duties on Goods imported into, and exported from Great Britain, and on the Tonnage of Ships and Veſſels to or from Foreign Parts—an Act for permitting French Wines to be imported into Great Britain, in bottles—an Act to continue the Reſtrictions on Payments in Caſh by the Bank of Ireland—an Act for opening ſeveral New Streets in the town of Kilmarnock; and for building two New Bridges over the water of Kilmarnock—an Act for building and maintaining a Houſe of Correction in and for the City and County of Aberdeen; and to ſeveral Engliſh Road and Private Acts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 7. 1802.

MR PITT AND THE LATE MINISTERS.

Mr Nicholls roſe to make his promiſed motion for a vote of approbation of the diſmiſſal of the late Miniſters. From thoſe perſons who lately directed the affairs of his Majeſty's Government, he thought proper to ſelect the Right Hon. William Pitt, as a perſon forming the moſt prominent part of the late Adminiſtration; as one in whoſe conduct, during the late war, there appeared a degree of criminality which affected him excluſively; inaſmuch as not one of the objects for which he declared the war to have been entered into had been attained. The pretext for entering into the war, in the beginning of the year 1793, was the protection of Holland, and the defence of the Auſtrian Low Countries. Since then Holland had been ſubdued, and the Low Countries now formed a part of France. The Right Hon. Gentleman was a volunteer on that occaſion; no demand for aſſiſtance had been made by the Dutch; on the contrary, they deprecated our interference. Auſtria forfeited all right to call on us for aſſiſtance, by its conduct with regard to barrier towns. So far, then, we had failed in the object of the war. We alſo failed in another point, which the Right Hon. Gentleman uſed frequently to dwell upon; Indemnity for the paſt, and Security for the future. The language of France was, *uti poſſidetis*, as to all ſhe had acquired; and *ſtatus quo ante bellum* as to what ſhe had loſt: and this language was acted upon. The Empire of France was alſo extended, and her power aggrandized beyond any thing that could have been conceived. Where, then, he would aſk, was the Indemnity or the Security required by continuing the war? There was another object profeſſed by Mr Pitt, in which he had alſo failed; that was the deſtruction of French principles. He did not allude to thoſe principles that had been acted upon for the abolition of the French Nobility, but thoſe which the late Mr Burke and others conſidered as having for their object the deſtruction of the Conſtituted Authorities in France, and which they thought it would be neceſſary to ſuppreſs

ſuppreſs, in order that a ſucceſsful attempt of that kind in France might not be held out as an example to the people of this and other countries. Theſe were the principles which it was ſtated to be the object of the war to cruſh; and its object was alſo to re-eſtabliſh the Conſtituted Authorities, in order that this country ſhould not have before its eyes an example of ſucceſsful inſurrection. But the war did not accompliſh this object; it did not prevent the example; for the Conſtituted Authorities of France have not been re-eſtabliſhed; and the inſurrection has been ſucceſsful. But he might be told that Jacobin principles were put a ſtop to in England; to that he would reply, that the great body of the people in this country never did entertain ſuch principles; they never wiſhed for innovation; and no ſuch thing was proved on the trial that took place for High Treaſon.

No Miniſter had ever carried the practice of ſubſidizing foreign Powers to ſuch an extent as Mr Pitt; and, ſo far from anſwering the pretended object, it created diſtruſt among thoſe Powers, without gaining their aſſiſtance. In no part of the conduct of the late Miniſter was there any thing like political wiſdom; he failed in all his objects. Peace at length became neceſſary; and what made it neceſſary? Nothing but the war.—*(A laugh).*—It was the war which made peace neceſſary; he was correct in the expreſſion—"The terms of the Peace were not ſuch as could be wiſhed for; but they were juſtified on the ground that the country was reduced to a ſtate in which there was no proſpect of ſucceſs by continuing the War." It might be ſaid, however, that Mr Pitt had ſhewn great abilities in his plans of finance; he denied the fact. His principal plan, the Income Tax, could be conſidered as nothing better than a Robeſpierrean ſyſtem of revenue which debaſed the people, and raiſed up ſuch an oppreſſive and inquiſitorial power in the country as could no longer be tolerated. Another plan was the ſale of the Land Tax, a meaſure of great oppreſſion on the landed intereſt; but in which the Miniſter's object was, to give a preponderance of benefits to the monied intereſt; and by raiſing the price of the funds to keep the Capitaliſts in good humour, and enable himſelf to raiſe loans on better terms. The effect of thoſe plans was the great oppreſſion and miſery of the poor, who, during the laſt two years, were periſhing by thouſands in the poor-houſes [*Murmurs of diſapprobation were heard in various parts of the Houſe*]—"I aſſert," ſaid Mr Nicholls, "that the conduct of that Right Hon. Gentleman has produced ſuch a miſery among the poor, that the deaths in the poor-houſes within the bills of mortality, have exceeded all proportion, and that you would be terrified were you to hear the recital."

The Right Hon. Gentleman, he thought, was not of an avaricious turn, but he was a man of moſt inordinate ambition. He had adopted means of corruption that were never heard of before. He had adopted the expedient of creating Peers for the purpoſe of obtaining nominations to ſeats in that Houſe. [*A cry of hear!*] "Do you doubt it," ſaid he; "If you do, go into an inquiry, and I will prove the fact." He had created above 100 Peerages, and given away 580 Penſions. Corruption was the inſtrument by which he acted; it was by that he had ſupported himſelf ſo long in power. His retirement from office was attended by two circumſtances, to which a conſiderable degree of criminality attached:—firſt, he aſſigned a reaſon for his reſignation, which had a tendency to alienate a great portion of his Majeſty's ſubjects—the Catholics of Ireland—from their attachment to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government: and, ſecondly, he left a large portion of debt on the Civil Liſt; and this criminal conduct was aggravated by the circumſtance of a great part of the debt being incurred by lending money to the King's ſons. No application of money on the part of a Miniſter could be more injurious to the country than this. It was not only attaching to him the Princes of the Blood, but making them dependent on him; and giving him a dangerous power over them. Mr Nicholls concluded by moving, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, returning him the Thanks of that Houſe for having removed the Right Hon. William Pitt from his Councils."

Lord Belgrave obſerved, that his Right Hon. Friend, Mr Pitt, was not removed from his Majeſty's Councils, but that he reſigned his ſituation; and therefore if the Houſe agreed to the motion juſt made, they would be placed

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in a very awkward ſituation. He ſhould remark upon that Gentleman's conduct againſt whom a vote of cenſure was moved; but to whom he himſelf conſidered the country indebted for her preſervation.—*(A cry of hear!)*—He wiſhed that the Houſe might notice the difference which there was between the ſituation of the country now and in the year 1792. With regard to the preſent Miniſters, they did no more than follow the ſteps of their predeceſſors in office. Without meaning to detract from their merits, he muſt ſay, that the ſtruggle againſt the French Revolution was over at the time of their coming into power. They were like men who, by the ſkill of others, had eſcaped the ſtorm, and were now ſafe on ſhore. Had it not been for the firmneſs, the wiſdom, and intrepidity of his Right Hon. Friend, he was ſure he ſhould not then have the honour of addreſſing that Houſe. The Noble Lord then enumerated ſome of the moſt brilliant inſtances of the ſucceſs of our arms in the war, and the whole of which had been directed by the late Miniſters. Beſides this, he aſked if there was no merit in organizing the ſpirit of the country, and adopting ſuch efficacious meaſures of defence? The Union with Ireland, which was effected by the wiſdom of his Right Hon. Friend, was another object of the greateſt importance and public utility; the good effect of which began to be felt in Ireland. The Financial ſyſtem of his Right Hon. Friend was not, as was ſaid, a Robeſpierrean ſyſtem, but one which produced the utmoſt benefits to the country, particularly the Sinking Fund, by which the burdens would be removed that muſt otherwiſe fall on poſterity. He alſo deſerved great merit for the Income Tax, which was a moſt powerful weapon to fight the battles of the country. This war tax might be fairly called the Magna Charta of Britiſh Revenue. His Right Hon. Friend had preſided over the Councils of the country for ſeventeen years; he had ſerved the nation with fidelity; and his defects were only like thoſe paſſing clouds which, by obſtructing for a moment the rays of his talents, only ſerved to heighten the luſtre of his character. His Lordſhip then concluded with moving the following amendment:—"That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that, by the Wiſdom, Energy, and Firmneſs, of the Right Hon. William Pitt, during the late moſt arduous conteſts, ſupported by the unparalleled exertions of our fleets and armies, together with the virtue, magnanimity, and fortitude of the people—the Honour of the country was maintained, her ſtrength was united and conſolidated, her Credit and Commerce maintained and extended, and our invaluable Conſtitution preſerved againſt the attacks of Foreign and Domeſtic Enemies."

Mr S. Thornton ſeconded Lord Belgrave's motion, ſaying, that after what had paſſed, he thought it a tribute of gratitude juſtly due from the Houſe to the late Adminiſtration.

Sir H. Mildmay ſaid, that the eſcape this country had from the dangers in which ſurrounding nations had been involved, was to be aſcribed to the exertions of that Gentleman who was propoſed to be impeached. The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving another amendment—"That the thanks of this Houſe be given to the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, for his great and eminent ſervices, &c."

The *Speaker* obſerved, that an amendment could not be moved to an amendment.

Mr Erſkine, at the ſame time that he oppoſed the Amendment propoſed by the Noble Lord, ſaid, he could not concur in the original Motion. He did not know why Mr Pitt had reſigned his office; it would not then be conſiſtent in the Houſe to thank his Majeſty for doing a thing which they did not know whether his Majeſty had done or not. At the ſame time, he could not ſuffer this Motion to be made the foundation of another Motion, the moſt unfounded and invidious that ever was calculated to diſguſt the feelings of the people; a Motion to load with unbounded praiſe the man who had brought innumerable calamities on his country. He was aſtoniſhed to hear the Noble Lord, who ſpoke in ſuch praiſe of the late Miniſter, uſe terms of cold and languid approbation, when he alluded to thoſe who had reſcued the country from the ſituation it was lately placed in. The Noble Lord, in his figurative language, repreſented the country as a veſſel which his Right Hon. Friend had ſteered through the ſtorm, and which was now riding in port, with ſtreamers flying, &c. Was it poſſible that the Noble Lord could be ſerious

ſerious in giving ſuch a character of his Friend:—a man who had driven the veſſel into a tempeſtuous ſea, and who, inſtead of piloting her into port, took to his boat, deſerted the ſhip, and left her to be wrecked and deſtroyed. He concluded with moving an Amendment to the Noble Lord's Motion: that after the word "That," theſe words be inſerted—"a Committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of Miniſters during the late War, and the reaſons of their reſignation."

Mr Wilberforce defended the figure of a ſhip reſcued from the tempeſt, which another Hon. Gentleman had converted to a different purpoſe. "It is," ſaid he, "by the bleſſing of Providence, and the efforts of the late Miniſtry, that the veſſel of the State has been reſcued, not only from the waves, but from the hands of the enemy, and has been conducted triumphant into port." With regard to the ſtrongeſt ground of argument which the oppoſite party has choſen, the reſignation of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, I am happy, for that Right Hon. Gentleman's ſake, that this is their ſtrongeſt ground; for it is as weak as can be imagined. If he had at any time ſhewn a want of zeal for the intereſts of his country; if at any time he had relaxed in his efforts, or if he had deſerted her in the moment of peril, from any improper motive, he deſerves to be cenſured, and I ſhould be ready to join in it. But let us attend to the conduct he has purſued ſince his reſignation, and from that we can form the beſt judgment of the motives which induced him to reſign. Let us obſerve the magnanimity with which he has ſupported the Miniſtry which ſucceeded him; the ſpirited and diſintereſted manner in which he has come forward to approve the Peace which they have made; let us obſerve the greatneſs of his mind on theſe occaſions, and then withhold our praiſe if we can. The accuſation, ſo often refuted, has been renewed, and he is again charged with being the author of the War. I ſhall only repeat in anſwer, what I have often ſtated, that I am convinced that he was not the author of the War. His whole previous ſyſtem of Policy is an irrefragable confutation of this charge. His ſyſtem of Finance, the grand meaſure of his Adminiſtration, could only be purſued in times of tranquillity. The mention of Finance reminds me of another great merit of this illuſtrious Statesman. His financial talents are allowed by every one; and they are ſuch as call for univerſal admiration. When he had matured a plan for eaſing the burdens of the People in the hour of Peace, he was ſuddenly called to provide reſources for a dangerous and bloody War. To the latter object he accordingly turned his attention, and, by his unrivalled financial talents, ſhewed the Nation how to bear and to flouriſh under circumſtances which almoſt every one elſe looked upon as altogether inſupportable. Such, therefore, being the merits of this great man, and ſuch being the beneficial conſequences which have reſulted from the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, I conclude with giving my moſt hearty conſent to the Amendment of my Noble Friend.

Sir Robert Peele ſaid, I have the honour to be a Member of the Commercial World; and have had occaſion to tranſact with the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, buſineſs of great difficulty and importance. From perſonal knowledge, I am therefore enabled to ſtate, that no Miniſter ever underſtood ſo well the Commercial Intereſts of the country. He knew, that the true ſources of its greatneſs lay in its productive induſtry; and he therefore encouraged that induſtry. Circumſtances obliged him to lay burdens on the Country, but he had firſt taught the Country how to bear theſe burdens. Large debts were indeed contracted, but they were more than equalled by the increaſe of wealth ariſing from his wiſe meaſures. It is not unuſual for a Country to flouriſh in Peace; but where is there another Miniſter to be found, under whoſe auſpices the reſources of his Country had been doubled, in the midſt of an expenſive and vigorous war? Debts have been contracted; but they are all domeſtic debts, and the intereſt is ſpent among ourſelves. Whatever may be ſaid of our burdens, it is evident to all, that the Country, under their preſſure, is more flouriſhing than at any former period. Sir Robert then adverted to Mr Pitt's political meaſures. "I believe," continued he, "that to the meaſures of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer I owe the liberty of delivering my ſentiments at preſent in this Houſe; that to him I owe the poſſeſſion of that wealth and

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riſe in the world which my induſtry has acquired. I do not ſpeak ſolely of myſelf; the ſame may be ſaid of every individual whoſe induſtry has ſucceeded under his protection. He has been the benefactor of his Country; he has neglected no one's intereſt but his own. It has indeed been ſaid, that though he did not enrich himſelf, he ſecured his influence by beſtowing penſions and titles on others. But he had no occaſion to have recourſe to ſuch arts; he had ſecured ſufficient ſupport by honourable meaſures; three parts of the Houſe, who were incapable of being bribed, were his friends. When ſuch is the caſe, it is my opinion the Houſe ſhould not content themſelves with a bare vote of thanks, but beſtow on him ſome more ſolid mark of their approbation. I for one would be happy to vote for this; not from any perſonal motives, for I have not the honour of being intimately acquainted with the Right Hon. Gentleman, but on account of the great and important ſervices which he has rendered his Country."

Mr Fox entered into a minute inveſtigation of the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, he paid ſome very high compliments to the talents of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, but as he ſtill retained his former opinion of the meaſures of the late Adminiſtration, he could not conſent to give them thanks for that conduct, of which he had always diſapproved. He then proceeded to argue at conſiderable length upon the ſtate of the Finance of the Country, and particularly upon the Income Tax, which he condemned in very ſtrong terms. He then adverted to thoſe Bills, which he conſidered as infringing the liberty of the Subject, and contended that they were not called for by the ſtate of the Country, becauſe the danger which they were meant to meet was, if not entirely imaginary, at leaſt very much exaggerated. He declined entering into a diſcuſſion reſpecting Ireland, but he felt too much horror at the conduct of both parties during the unhappy ſtruggle which took place in that Country, to ſpeak with temper upon the ſubject. He concluded with ſtating, that he would neither vote for the original motion, nor for the amendment propoſed by the Noble Lord.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a ſpeech of great ability, replied to Mr Fox. He ſaid, he ſhould give his moſt decided ſupport to the Amendment of his Noble Friend, and then proceeded, in a moſt eloquent and animated manner, to comment upon the ſplendid talents and great ſervices of the Right Hon. Gentleman who was the object of the motion before the Houſe, and who, he ſaid, was not diſmiſſed, but had reſigned his office. He admitted that, during the late war, ſome of our Expeditions had failed, but contended, that in general they had been attended with ſucceſs. It was not by the failure of one or two Expeditions, that the Conduct of Adminiſtration was decided, but by the whole Conduct of the War. Even in that War, which was ſuppoſed to have been the moſt ſucceſsful ever carried on by this Country, many of our Expeditions failed, and the talents of thoſe who conducted that War were never called in queſtion.

Sir G. P. Turner, *Lord Hawkeſbury*, *Lord Glenbervie*, *Lord Caſtlereagh*, and the *Attorney General*, ſpoke in ſupport of *Lord Belgrave's* amendment; and *Mr Grey*, *Mr W. Smith*, *Mr Foſter*, and *Mr Tierney* againſt it.

Mr Fox moved, that the names of Lords Grenville, Spencer, Roſslyn, and Meſſrs Dundas and Windham, ſhould be added to that of Mr Pitt, as they were colleagues in the conduct of the war.

Mr T. Grenville conſidered this amendment as not ſeriouſly meant as a mark of reſpect to his Right Hon. Relation.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expreſſed a wiſh that the Hon. Gentleman would withdraw his amendment.

Mr Fox declined—ſtating, that inaſmuch as the Houſe ſo warmly approved the war, thoſe men who clung to it with ſo much fondneſs, were as well, if not better, entitled to the Thanks of that Houſe, than the Right Hon. Gentleman who had deſerted it. *(A laugh.)*

Mr Fox's amendment was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr Grey then moved, that theſe words ſhould be added after "the country,"—"By which means the preſent Adminiſtration has been enabled to procure a ſafe, honourable, and glorious Peace."

It was negatived without a diviſion.

A Diviſion at length took place on Mr Nicholl's Motion, when the numbers were,

For it, 52—Againſt it, 224—Maj. 172.

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The amendments of Lord Belgrave and Sir Henry Milday were then withdrawn, and divided into two ſeparate Motions; when there appeared on Lord Belgrave's motion.

For it, 122—Againſt it, 52—Majority, 170.

On Sir Hen. Mildmay's Motion there were,—For it, 211—Againſt it, 52—Majority 159.

Adjourned at Six o'clock in the morning.

Neither Mr Pitt nor Mr Dundas were preſent.

Monthly Regiſter for *May* 1802.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20. 1802.

THE ſecond of laſt month the Chiefs of many of the Savage Tribes, the Miamis, Watis, &c. had an audience of the Preſident of the United States, at Waſhington. The head of one of theſe Tribes addreſſed the following diſcourſe to Mr Jefferſon:

"Father, lend thine ear to thy children!——Thy children eſteem themſelves happy that the Great Spirit has permitted them to ſpeak to thee this day. Thy children have made a long journey, and they rejoice to find thee in the Council of the Sixteen Fires, (Sixteen States.) Father, we have to communicate to thee a very important matter, which concerns thy red people as well as thine own, ſeeing that the Great Spirit has created us both. Thy children deſire that the bands of amity may be maintained between them and their brethren the white people."

The Orator of the Deputation then complained of ſome infractions of the Treaty of Grenville. He then requeſted that ploughs, and other inſtruments of huſbandry, ſhould be granted to the red people. He alſo earneſtly requeſted that the white people ſhould not be permitted to ſell any ſpirituous liquors, which he called poiſon, to any of the Tribes, which tended to impoveriſh them, as they parted with objects of the firſt wants to purchaſe it.

"Thy children (added he) have not as much power over themſelves, as you have over them. When our brothers, the Whites, came firſt into our country, our anceſtors were numerous and happy, but from the intercourſe with them, and the introduction of this poiſon, we are become leſs happy, and our population has dwindled away."

Mr Jefferſon thanked them, and aſſured them that their complaints ſhould be redreſſed, and their wiſhes gratified.

ST DOMINGO.

Burning of the Cape.

Mr Tobias Lear, American Conſul, or Agent at Cape Francois, has ſent to his government an account of the burning of the Cape Town. Only 60 houſes out of 600 eſcaped. Mr Lear ſtates that there was not produce ſaved from the flames at the Cape ſufficient to load a ſingle ſhip! He alſo ſtates that, after the Americans and other inhabitants had got on board the American veſſels, previous to the coming in of the French fleet, they were boarded by Chriſtophe's troops, and only French Whites and a black man carried away.

A French Officer writes from the Cape on the 8th of February, that "the whole Town was nothing but a heap of ruins. The White inhabitants, in the utmoſt diſorder, ſought refuge on board of our ſhips; happy to find an aſylum, which they would have in vain obtained elſewhere. We purſue the Negroes in all directions, and we have already apprehended a great number, whom we inſtantly ſhot, and had our troops landed ten minutes ſooner, Chriſtophe and Touſſaint Louverture would have fallen into our hands. The iſſue is doubtful; and on whatever ſide victory plants her banner, it muſt be ſtrongly dyed in the blood of thouſands.

"About ſix at night the ſignal was made to begin to burn. The ſatellites of Chriſtophe, faithful executors of his orders, advanced, and ſet fire to ſeveral commercial houſes upon the beach. The public buildings were particularly marked out for deſtruction. The marine offices

fices of controul, the great church, the barracks, the arſenal, the ſtate magazine, the palace of the French government, the regiſter office, the precious depot of the acts of government, in one inſtant became the prey of the flames. The Hoſpital of Providence, the aſylum of old men, women, orphans, and invalids, and to which a great number of the inhabitants who had retired, was not more reſpected. It was ſet on fire three times, but was ſaved each time by prompt aſſiſtance. Led on by Chriſtophe in perſon, they forced the houſes, and plundered them before they ſet fire to them. A violent wind ſeconded the fury of the monſter, who had ſworn the deſtruction of a city, which, till then, conſidered him its protector. By eleven at night the flames had made ſo extenſive a progreſs, that it became neceſſary to fly the place. The cries and groans of the women and children haſtened the moment. Above 1000 women, children, and infirm perſons ſet out, lighted by the flames, with the municipality at their head. They left the city by the top of the *Rue de Conſeil*, to ſeek ſafety in the mountain of *La Vigie*, where they halted, and propoſed to ſpend the night.

The inhabitants of the town wiſhed to receive the French troops amicably, but their wiſhes were oppoſed by the black General Chriſtophe, the Governor of the Cape, who reſiſted the repeated intreaties and repreſentations made to him to ſubmit, declaring that he recognized no chief but Touſſaint; that he would ſet fire to the earth rather than let the fleet anchor in the harbour."

FRANCE.

PARIS, *April* 11. 1802.

This day, the grand Ceremony of the Reſtoration of the Chriſtian Religion took place at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The crowd was immenſe, and the whole was moſt magnificent and impreſſive. The Chief Conſul came in the greateſt poſſible ſtate, and was ſeated under a rich canopy of crimſon velvet, very richly embroidered, in the ſame place where the Kings of France uſed to ſit on great Feſtivals. The different Ceremonies of Conſecration, &c. were performed in a very ſolemn manner. The Sword of the Chief Conſul received conſecration. It ſparkled with the richeſt Diamonds.

The Hilt of the Sword of the Chief Conſul was mounted with the Crown Diamond of France, and had at its top the famous Pitt Diamond.

The crowd and pageantry were great. The whole more reſembled a Military ſpectacle than a Religious ceremony. Early in the morning, the cannon were fired, and the Religious Code proclaimed. The different Councils and Conſtituted Authorities aſſembled to proceed to the grand ſervice at the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame. The approach of the Chief Conſul was announced by the firing of cannon. Before he entered, the Councils were ſeated in the galleries, the Legiſlative Body on the left, the Conſervative Senate on the right, and the Tribunate in the centre. In the Body of the Church, the Clergy were ranged on the left; the Miniſters, Ambaſſadors, chief officers, &c. &c. on the right. The aiſles of the church were thickly lined with well-dreſſed and fine looking ſoldiers; and the number of military officers was great. Terminating the paſſage of the main aiſle ſtood the altar, nearly in the centre of the church. On the right was erected a temple, raiſed on four pillars, ten or twelve feet high, over which was ſuſpended from the roof a ſplendid canopy. This temple, which was covered with crimſon velvet, and moſt ſuperbly decorated with gold and precious ſtones, was deſigned for the three Conſuls; and it was open all round, that they might be ſeen. On the oppoſite ſide of the altar ſtood a ſimilar temple, not ſo magnificent, in which were to ſit the Pope's Legate and two Archbiſhops, one of them of Paris. Soon after twelve o'clock the Chief Conſul entered, cannon firing, and the fineſt band of muſic playing in the church ever heard. The grenadiers were ranged three deep on each ſide of the aiſle, along which he paſſed to the altar: the Pope's Legate introduced him to the church, and conducted him. He was followed by the other two Conſuls. After certain ceremonies, he aſcended the Temple, and the Cardinal and Biſhops entered theirs. The ſervice of ſolemn maſs was then performed. Bonaparte going through all the ceremonies, apparently with the greateſt zeal. In thoſe parts of the ſervice where the congregation bow, the ſoldiers preſented their arms, by word of command from their officers. The

oath

oath of fidelity was taken by the Clergy, and a declaration that they would give information againſt all the enemies of Government, and of all Plots, &c. againſt the Conſuls. After which a ſermon was preached by the Archbiſhop of Paris, the ſame who preached before Louis XVI. on his coronation. A grand *Te Deum* followed, in which all the beſt vocal performers in Paris aſſiſted. The band was aſtoniſhingly powerful, as well as ſkilful. About four o'clock, the whole ceremony having concluded, the Chief Conſul retired in the manner he entered, and the reſt of the company withdrew.

The carriage of the Conſul was drawn by eight horſes. It was preceded by horſes led, richly capariſoned and conducted in hand by Mamelukes. It was ſurrounded by General Officers, the Officer of the Guard, and the Aides-de-Camp of the Chief Conſul, all on horſeback. The ſervants of the Chief Conſul were dreſſed in clothes covered with gold lace; thoſe of the Miniſters in yellow, faced with red, alſo trimmed with gold lace. The Counſellors of State, and the Miniſters, waited at the door of the church for the Conſuls, before they entered. The Conſuls were received at the entrance by the Archbiſhop of Paris, accompanied by his Clergy and Biſhops. They were received under a canopy. The Archbiſhop offered them Holy Water, and Sprinkled Incenſe.

Talleyrand, after the ceremony, gave a grand Dinner to the Conſuls, the Biſhops, &c. It being Lent, to ſhew their regard for the Roman Catholic Religion, there was no meat. The dinner conſiſted of fiſh of all kinds, fruits, confectionary, and the choiceſt wines.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *May* 15.

On Thurſday ſe'ennight, in the morning, a meeting took place in the county of Carlow, near Newbridge, between Captain Laurence Hearn, who reſided near Ballyduff, county of Kilkenny, and John Davis, Eſq. of Summerhill, in the ſame county. They both fired together, and at the firſt diſcharge Mr Hearn fell, the ball entering his body. A ſurgeon who was preſent declared the wound mortal, every effort to diſcover the ball having proved fruitleſs. The unfortunate Gentleman was moved from the ground without the ſmalleſt hopes of recovery. He had formerly loſt a leg on a ſimilar occaſion. The unhappy diſpute was at firſt to have been decided in the county of Kilkenny, but being bound over by the magiſtrates, they proceeded to the next county.

ENGLAND.

(ALTERATION OF THE DAY.)

From the London Gazette, May 8. 1802.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

FOR A PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation of the twenty-ſixth day of April laſt, We did appoint and command, that a General Thankſgiving to Almighty God ſhould be obſerved throughout that part of our Kingdom called Scotland, upon Tueſday the firſt day of June next: And whereas it hath been repreſented to us, that the ſaid day will be inconvenient for the celebration thereof, on account of the ſitting of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland: We, therefore, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that the ſaid General Thankſgiving to Almighty God be obſerved throughout that part of our Kingdom called Scotland, upon Thurſday the Seventeenth day of June next, inſtead of Tueſday the firſt day of June next: And we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid Public Thankſgiving be reverently and decently obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in Scotland, on the ſaid ſeventeenth day of June next, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation, and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn or neglect the performance of ſo Religious a duty.

Given at our Court at St James's, the fifth day of May, One thouſand eight hundred and two, in the Forty-ſecond Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Whitehall, May 15.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. James Nicol to the Church and Pariſh of Traquair, vacant by the Death of Mr Walker; and alſo, the King has been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. James Ruſſel to the Church and Pariſh

Pariſh of Gairloch, vacant by the Death of Mr Donald Macintoſh.

From the London Gazette, May 25.
Weſtminſter, May 24.

This day, the Royal Aſſent was given, in virtue of a Commiſſion from his Majeſty, to an Act to enable his Majeſty to ſettle an Annuity of Twelve Thouſand Pounds on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex, and a like Annuity on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge, during his Majeſty's pleaſure—an Act for further continuing, until the firſt of February 1806, an Act to enable Commiſſioners of the Treaſury to let to Farm the Duties on Horſes let to hire for travelling poſt and by time—an Act for continuing an Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion—an Act for continuing an Act for the Regulation of his Majeſty's Marine Forces—an Act for defraying the charge of the pay of the Militia in England for the year 1802—an Act to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for Offices—an Act for repealing an Act for repairing the Highways and Bridges in the county of Wigtown, and to 39 Engliſh Road and Private Acts.

(Here end the Gazettes.)

From the London Papers, May 1.

LONDON.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

Peace was Proclaimed on Thurſday, in London, with all the uſual ceremonials, and with a degree of pomp perhaps never before witneſſed on ſo joyful an occaſion.

The Officers of Arms, Serjeants at Arms, with their maces and collars; the Serjeant Trumpeter, with his mace and collar; all the different Officers accompanied by the Volunteers, Horſe Guards, Military, &c. marched in proceſſion through the City.

At Charing-croſs, Norroy, King of Arms, read the Proclamation aloud, and the proceſſion then moved on, in the ſame order, to Temple-Bar, the gates of which being ſhut, Rouge Dragon, Purſuivant of Arms, accompanied by two Trumpeters, preceded by two Horſe Guards, rode up to the gate; and, after the trumpets had ſounded thrice, knocked with his cane. On being aſked by the City Marſhal from within, *Who comes there?* He replied, *The Officers of Arms, who demand entrance into the City, to publiſh his Majeſty's Proclamation of Peace.* The gates being opened, he was admitted alone, and the gates were immediately ſhut again. The City Marſhal, preceded by his officers, then conducted him to the Lord Mayor, (who with the Alderman, Recorder, and Sheriffs attended within the gates,) to whom he ſhewed his Majeſty's Warrant, which his Lordſhip on reading returned, and gave directions to the City Marſhall to open the gates. The Marſhal attended the Purſuivant back, and opened the gates accordingly, and on leaving him ſaid, "Sir, the gates are opened." The Trumpets and Horſe Guards being in waiting, conducted him to his place in the proceſſion, which then moved on into the City, and the Proclamation was read at the uſual places.

The populace began to aſſemble ſo early as ſix o'clock in the morning, in every place that could command even the moſt diſtant proſpect of the cavalcade, and as the town was never known to be ſo full, the crowd was immenſe, one immoveable line from Charing-croſs to the Manſion-houſe. The tops of the houſes were covered with numbers, many of whom ſtaked their lives at the expence of their curioſity. The ſpectacle certainly was intereſting.

The Heralds, &c. were richly dreſt, and their horſes richly capariſoned, their appearance recalled the golden days of tilts and tournaments—and the recollection of thoſe days was ſtill heightned with "ſtore of Ladies in every window, whoſe bright eyes, (in the language of Milton) might be ſaid to rain influence," and to have enlivened the ſlowly moving proceſſion.

At one o'clock the Park and Tower Guns were fired.

The Proceſſion, and the very general brilliant Illumination which took place in the evening, paſſed off with a regularity and order that reflect the higheſt honour on the Engliſh populace. The ſtreets in every quarter were thronged with people of all deſcriptions till three or four o'clock in the morning.

Many reſpectable perſons, who had been admitted into the Manſion-houſe to view the proceſſion, got upon a ſcaffold, when it unfortunately gave way, and precipitated the greater number of them to the ground. A Gentleman of the name of Hadley, brother-in-law to the Lord Mayor, had the misfortune to break

break his thigh. Mr Dixon, the Common Councilman, was alſo hurt. A Lady was ſeverely bruiſed. A boy had his ſkull fractured.

A very ſhocking accident occurred at the Eaſt end of the New Church in the Strand. A number of people were upon the top, and the ſpace within the iron railing below was crowded. Some of thoſe above unfortunately leaning on the parapet, threw over one of the Urns which falling amongſt the people below, killed two men upon the ſpot, and ſo much hurt a woman that ſhe was not expected to live.

The Illuminations were general throughout the cities of London and Weſtminſter---not a houſe in the moſt obſcure ſtreet but exhibited ſome ſymptom of joy upon the occaſion.---The Admiralty, the Horſe Guards, the Pay Office, the India Houſe, Poſt Office Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, and the Bank of England, were ſuperbly illuminated.

The Inns of Court, the Theatres, the Coffee-Houſes, the Club-Houſes, the Fire Offices, &c. were grandly illuminated.

FIRE AT WOOLWICH.

May 21. This morning about three o'clock, the ſoldier on guard diſcovered a fire that had broke out in the Painter's room in Woolwich Warren. At firſt, the general apprehenſion was of the moſt ſerious nature; and this alarm was greatly increaſed by ſymptoms of ſome incendiary deſign, flames burſting out from three or four places at the ſame time. Towards five o'clock the fire raged with uncommon fury, threatening the deſtruction of the adjoining buildings. When it ſpread nearer and nearer to the Laboratory, the conſequences of an exploſion in that quarter would have been dreadful. The wind, however, very fortunately, confined the deva ſtation to the *Repoſitory*. After two hours laudable exertion on the part of the ſoldiers, firemen, and the inhabitants, the fury of the flames began to abate, and the fire was gradually maſtered. The firſt and chief care was to remove the bombs and mortars from the imminent danger in which they were ſituated. Beſides the fears for the Laboratory, in another building adjoining were about ſix thouſand gun carriages, and vaſt quantities of ammunition, in ſtore-houſes and work ſhops. With the exception of three ſhells, which made a terrible exploſion indeed, all the articles of a precarious nature were removed. The whole of the ſquare has been deſtroyed. In this part of the buildings were the engineers, blackſmiths, carpenters, and painters ſhops, and the repoſitory. The latter was filled with models of military implements, engines, Gibraltar, fortreſſes, draw-bridges, &c. The whole of the curioſities, from the confuſion natural to ſuch a ſcene, became the victims of the implacable flames. They conſiſted of arms of a rare kind---Tippoo Saib's gun---India Wall Pieces---a variety of Cannon---Rockets; in ſhort, almoſt every article uſed in the military art, together with every ſpecimen of warlike weapons; and, what was the moſt remarkable curioſity of all, the Model of Gibraltar, which was alſo completely deſtroyed. Report eſtimates the loſs at upwards of 130,000l. ſterling. Two perſons are ſaid to be in cuſtody, on ſuſpicion, that it was the operation of a diabolical deſign. Two men, it is ſaid, were killed in attempting to pull down part of the walls.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, June 1. 1802.

ROYAL EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS.

May 3. The Firſt, or Royal Regiment of Edinburgh Volunteers, Blue, were diſembodied. They paraded at 12 o'clock on their uſual ground in the Meadows, from whence they marched to Heriot's Green, the place where they were firſt paraded and received their colours, eight years ago.

Here they formed a hollow ſquare, four deep, when the Lord Advocate, Second Lieutenant-Colonel, (Colonel Aytoun being neceſſarily abſent,) read Lord Hobart's circular letter, conveying his Majeſty's thanks; alſo the thanks of the two Houſes of Parliament. He alſo read a reſolution of the Town Council of Edinburgh, conveying, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt handſome terms, the thanks of the community to the whole Volunteers of this City; and a very flattering letter from his Excellency Lieut.-General Vyſe.

After which, his Lordſhip addreſſed the regiment nearly in the following terms:

"*Gentlemen*,

"You are now about to return into the maſs of private citizens, and you retire with

every

every feeling that can render the recollection of your paſt ſervices pleaſing to you for the reſt of your lives. You retire with the repeated thanks of your Sovereign: with the ſolemn approbation of the two Houſes of Parliament: with the gratitude of the Magiſtrates and your fellow citizens; and above all, with the conſcious ſatisfaction of having rendered important ſervice to your country, during a period of unexampled difficulty and danger. It has ſeldom happened, in modern times, when the profeſſion of a ſoldier has neceſſarily become a ſeparate occupation, that private citizens have had an opportunity of rendering any direct ſervice to their country.

"It was reſerved for the times in which we live to call for unuſual exertions, and it was reſerved for the wiſdom of his preſent Majeſty and of his late Miniſters, to deviſe a mode by which the country can derive eſſential military ſervice from its citizens, without interfering with their private occupations.

"Gentlemen—The eſtabliſhment in which we have ſerved, has afforded another fact, new in military affairs.—In regular troops, diſcipline is attained and preſerved by ſtrict and wholeſome laws, enacted for the purpoſe, aided by thoſe habits of deference and ſubmiſſion which the lower orders of men naturally feel for their ſuperiors, in rank, in fortune, and in education. But you, Gentlemen, have exhibited an example of the ſtricteſt military diſcipline, and of the moſt prompt and zealous obedience to officers, whoſe higheſt praiſe is that they are only equals with you. This circumſtance, reflecting ſo much honour on you, neceſſarily placed your officers in a very delicate ſituation. If you, however, from zeal for the cauſe in which we were enliſted, have paid us a voluntary and cheerful obedience, the uninterrupted harmony which has now for eight years ſubſiſted between us proves, I hope, that we were not altogether unworthy to command you.

"In ſuch circumſtances, however, it were too much happineſs to expect, that we can, at all times, have avoided giving offence. Where we have done ſo, we moſt ſincerely aſk your pardon; and we truſt, if on any occaſion we have ſpoken to you with more harſhneſs than became us, that you will not aſcribe our conduct to diſreſpect, but to our zeal for the good appearance and diſcipline of the regiment.

"Permit me, Gentlemen, to add one word from myſelf. Having ſerved with you from the beginning, in every ſtation, from that of private centinel to the occaſional command of the regiment, I cannot but feel deeply intereſted in your private welfare, as I have always been in your public honour. I ſhall always reflect on my ſervice with you as the happieſt and moſt honourable period of my life. The name of an Edinburgh Volunteer muſt always ſound to me like the name of a Brother. I ſhall think it a duty to ſerve you at all times to the utmoſt of my power; and, although you muſt be aware that, from various circumſtances, I ſhall not always have it in my power to follow my own inclinations, yet of this be aſſured, that whenever I am ſo at liberty, an Edinburgh Volunteer ſhall always have, with me, a decided preference.

"Non-commiſſioned officers, and you young men of the band and drums.—In common with the reſt of the regiment, you have received the thanks of your King and country for your ſervices in this regiment, which, in their name, I alſo take this opportunity to acknowledge. Looking forward to this day, we have placed you young men in different trades, by which you will be enabled to earn a ſubſiſtence, independent of your pay, which muſt ceaſe. Let me expect you to betake yourſelves to habits of uſeful induſtry; remember that idleneſs leads to crimes, and crimes to puniſhment; and if ever you do offend againſt the laws of your country, be aſſured that your ſervice in this regiment, diſgraced by ſuch conduct, will be conſidered as an aggravation of your guilt.

"You, ſerjeants, have, I believe, all of you, occupations to which you can reſort for ſubſiſtence, and as you are ſteady and ſenſible men, I need not repeat to you the recommendations to induſtry which I have given to the boys. A gratuity will be given to you all, which will be of uſe, till you fix yourſelves in regular employments.

"To you, Serjeant-Major Gould, the regiment is under great obligations, and we have a proper ſenſe of your zealous and meritorious ſervices—it is our intention to ſettle upon you a comfortable proviſion for life—We expect in return, and as a memorial of the honourable ſtation you have held among us, that you will continue to wear the uniform of the regiment, which I ſhall take on myſelf to preſent to you annually, and which I know you will never diſgrace.

"And now, Gentlemen, without detaining you longer, may the God of Heaven bleſs us all, and may we never forget the ſacred principles which originally brought us together—Love to our Country—to our King—and to our God."

His Lordſhip's ſpeech was received by the Regiment with three hearty cheers, after which the line was reformed, and the Battalion marched to the Parliament Square, for the purpoſe of depoſiting their colours in the Council Chamber.

Here

Here the regiment formed a hollow ſquare, completely ſurrounding the whole area. The Magiſtrates appeared on the right of the regiment, when a general ſalute was given, and the Magiſtrates paſſed along the front uncovered. When the Magiſtrates had returned to the right, the Lord Advocate and Major Jardine, the two Field-Officers preſent, took the colours from the Enſigns, and paſſing along the front of the ſquare, the regiment preſenting arms, delivered the colours to Bailie Macvicar, the ſenior Magiſtrate, whom the Lord Advocate addreſſed in the following terms:—

"SIR,

"I have now the honour of returning to you the colours which, eight years ago, were preſented to this regiment, by the then Chief Magiſtrate of this city. If we have not diſtinguiſhed ourſelves under them as much as other regiments in his Majeſty's ſervice, it is, becauſe the bravery of his Majeſty's ſea and land forces rendered it unneceſſary for us to defend ourſelves at home. —I truſt, Sir, however, that theſe colours have not been uſeleſsly diſplayed; for our gallant countrymen would have fought and conquered in vain, if our conſtitution had been ſucceſsfully aſſailed. If ever, Sir, by our Sovereign's commands, theſe banners ſhall be unfurled again, you may rely on ſuch of us as continue fit for ſervice to rally under them, and we ſhall train our children in the ſame honourable ſentiments.

"The regiment, Sir, deſires to make its beſt acknowledgements to the Magiſtrates of the city, for the approbation they have been pleaſed to expreſs of our ſervices, and to aſſure you of the grateful ſenſe we entertain of the attention which has been ſo politely ſhown to us by you, Sir, and the other Gentlemen in the Government of this city.

"Permit me, Sir, to add for myſelf, that ceaſing to ſerve this city in my preſent capacity, I ſhall think myſelf the more bound to exert my beſt endeavours to ſerve it in other reſpects; and laying aſide the character of a ſoldier, my ambition will be to diſcharge with propriety the duties incumbent on me as a burgeſs of Edinburgh."

To this Bailie Macvicar made the following reply:

"In the name of the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of the City of Edinburgh, I receive the colours of the Firſt Regiment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, as a moſt valuable depoſit, bearing honourable memorial of the zeal and loyalty of the moſt reſpectable citizens of this place, aſſociating together in military ſervice in defence of their King and Country; and I hope theſe colours will always be regarded with reſpect and approbation, and prove an incitement and example to future times, if requiſite.

"*Gentlemen,*

"You have received the thanks of his Majeſty, the Houſe of Commons, and the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of this city, for your very honourable and meritorious ſervices. I have only again to thank you for this additional mark of reſpect to the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, by honouring them with the cuſtody of your colours. God forbid that they ſhould be again unfurled for hoſtile purpoſes: But if they ſhould, in your times, I have no doubt, you would flock to your old ſtandard, with the ſame zeal, ſpirit, and loyalty, as before."

The colours were then lodged in the Council Chamber, and the regiment diſmiſſed.

An immenſe crowd attended, who behaved in the moſt orderly and reſpectful manner.

Thus have ended the ſervices of a regiment, to which this country owes inexpreſſible obligations; it having been not only the firſt in Great Britain to ſet the example of that ſpecies of armament, which was afterwards carried to ſo great an extent, but, by furniſhing from its ranks gentlemen already perfect in military diſcipline, to be officers in other corps, was the means, in an hour of great alarm, (in Feb. 1797,) of enabling Government to raiſe in the City, 1500 additional Volunteer infantry, 300 artillery, and above 100 light horſe, and to bring them forward for ſervice in the courſe of a few weeks.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

Tuesday, May 4. 1802.

This day the Proclamation of Peace took place at Edinburgh.——The Officers of the Lord Lyon King at Arms aſſembled at the Parliament Houſe, and proceeded from thence to the Croſs in the following order:—

Four of his Majeſty's houſehold Trumpeters on white horſes.

The Purſuivants, two and two.

The Heralds.

Albany,	Rothſay,
Roſs,	Marchmont,
Snowdown,	Iſlay.

The Sheriff-Subſtitute, and his Attendants.

The ſtreets were lined by the military and City Guard. When the proceſſion reached

reached the Croſs, the Proclamations were read by the Sheriff-Subſtitute with the uſual formalities. The proceſſion then moved to the Caſtle-hill, where they were received by the Lochaber Regiment of Fencibles under arms, and the proclamations being read, there was a diſcharge of great guns from the Caſtle, and the Regiment of Lochaber Fencible fired three vollies. The proceſſion then marched down the High Street to the Palace of Holyroodhouſe, under an eſcort of the Regiment of Lochaber Fencibles, and was received in the outer court of the Abbey by the 4th Dragoon Guards, where the proclamations being again read, the Heralds and their ſuits went into coaches, and proceeded to Leith under an eſcort of the 4th Dragoon Guards. When the proceſſion reached the ſhore of Leith, the Heralds, &c. having alighted from their coaches, the proclamations were again read on the Shore and Pier of Leith, and there the ceremony ended.—There was no illumination in the evening.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Wedneſday, April 21.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Perth, by the Right Hon. Lords Craig and Armadale. John Douglas, porter in Montroſe, accuſed of committing an aſſault and battery upon an Exciſe officer; Andrew Crofts, reſidenter at Scotſtown, accuſed of ſtealing a horſe; and William Gibſon, cooper in Perth, accuſed of ſtealing three hogſheads of lintſeed, were all outlawed for not appearing. The trial againſt John M'Innes, tenant in Eaſter Miggar, for ſheep-ſtealing, could not proceed, on account of an objection to the execution of the indictment, which was ſuſtained by the Court. John Burneſs, flaxdreſſer in Montroſe, and Andrew Huggan, in Brechin, accuſed of breaking into the warehouſe of William Low, manufacturer in Montroſe, and ſtealing a quantity of yarn, were outlawed for not appearing. James Fraſer, baker in Dundee, accuſed of two acts of ſhop-breaking and theft, was found *Guilty*, and condemned to be hanged at Dundee on the 11th of June. Henry Reoch, a hairdreſſer's apprentice in Perth, was tried for ſtealing a number of ſilver watches, and Hannah Ritchie, widow of John Ritchie, maltman in Perth, for reſetting the caſes of ſaid watches. Henry Reoch confeſſed the theft. The Jury found him *Guilty* in conſequence of his confeſſion, and the libel *Not Proven* ſo far as reſpected Hannah Ritchie, who was acquitted and diſmiſſed. Reoch was ſentenced to ſeven years tranſportation. The diet was deſerted againſt John Thomſon, indicted for the forgery of five ſhilling notes, on account of the death of the principal witneſs. James Bell was found guilty of houſe-breaking and theft upon his own confeſſion, and ſentenced to ſeven years tranſportation. Robert Muir, manufacturer in Kinghorn, was tried for Culpable Homicide. The Jury found him *Not Guilty*, and he was acquitted and diſmiſſed. Janet Catnach, accuſed of houſebreaking and theft, was, in conſequence of her own petition, baniſhed from Scotland for ſeven years. John Menzies, alias Manners, was tried for theft, and found *Guilty* upon his own confeſſion; he was ſentenced to ſeven years tranſportation. James Robertſon and Donald Robertſon, yarn-millers at Newmill of Gray, were tried for ſtealing a quantity of linen yarn. The Jury returned a verdict, finding Donald Robertſon *Not Guilty*, and finding the libel *Not Proven* as to James Robertſon. They were acquitted and diſmiſſed.

Tueſday, April 27.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Aberdeen, by the Right Hon. Lord Armadale. James Reid, in Gilcomſton, was tried for the murder of William Reid, jun. in February laſt. It appeared clearly from the proof, that the priſoner, when frequently attacked by the deceaſed without the leaſt provocation, had acted with great coolneſs and propriety towards him, while the deceaſed, on the other hand, was ferocious to a very great degree, entertaining a cauſeleſs malice againſt James Reid. Several reſpectable witneſſes bore ample teſtimony to the priſoner's good character and peaceable behaviour. It alſo appeared, that the death of William Reid was occaſioned by his ſtriking his hand againſt a knife, which the priſoner held only for ſelf-defence, continuing to retire while the deceaſed was aiming blows at him. The Jury returned a verdict, unanimouſly finding him *Not Guilty*. He was accordingly diſmiſſed. The Chancellor, in conſequence of their recommendation, ſtated, that the Jury were perfectly ſatisfied that James Reid had acted with great moderation and propriety

propriety on every occaſion, before and at the time the unfortunate accident happened; and he truſted, that if any unfavourable reports had gone abroad againſt the priſoner, they would now be completely done away. Counſel for the Crown, Mr Burnett; for Mr Reid, Mr Monypenny and Mr Forbes.

John and Peter French, accuſed of ſhop-breaking, were acquitted. Catharine Sutherland, accuſed of ſetting fire to a peat-ſtack, was baniſhed Scotland for life, in conſequence of her own petition. William Tarras, from Strichen, was accuſed of theft, aggravated by ſhop-breaking, and of being habit and repute a thief. The Jury returned a verdict, by a conſiderable plurality of voices, finding the priſoner *Guilty* of the ſhop-breaking libelled; but unanimouſly finding the charge of being habit and repute a thief *Not Proven*. An objection was moved in arreſt of judgment, in reſpect the Jury had only found the ſhop-breaking proven, without ſpecifying in their verdict any thing reſpecting the theft libelled; and the Judge remitted the queſtion to the High Court of Juſticiary for their conſideration. Janet Black was tried for the murder of Jean Gray, by ſtriking her on the head with a pair of iron tongs, and throwing her down a ſtair, and acquitted. The diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, againſt Alexander Crombie and Thomas Raeburn, accuſed of theft and houſe-breaking, and they were re-committed for trial.

Tueſday, May 4.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Inverneſs, by the Right Hon. Lord Armadale. Alexander Grant, alias Glaſs, farmer in Reavock, accuſed of murder; and Allan Cameron, meſſenger at Fort William, accuſed of forging the extract of warrant, were both outlawed for not appearing to ſtand trial. George Macdonald, horſe-hirer in Elgin, accuſed, along with Chriſtian Sutherland, his wife, and Helen Macdonald, his daughter, of theft, was outlawed for not appearing; and Chriſtian Sutherland and Helen Macdonald having petitioned for baniſhment, which was conſented to by the Advocate Depute, they were baniſhed from Scotland for life. This finiſhes the Spring Circuits.

Sunday, April 18.

Two ſiſters, named Carr, were found dead, both in one bed, at Swarland, near Felton, by ſome neighbours, who had viſited them only two hours before, when they apparently were no worſe than they had been for ſome months. They were both about eighty years old, and had, during life, ſcarcely ever been ſeparated.

Sunday, April 25.

At the houſe of Mr James Theedham, malſter, of Braintree, his eldeſt daughter, about 23 years of age, was ſo much bruiſed, by the falling in of an upper floor overloaded with malt, and under which ſhe ſlept, as to occaſion her inſtant death. It appears, that for want of room in his malting, Mr Theedman laid about thirty quarters of malt in a garret, in the room under which the deceaſed ſlept in one bed, and two children in another, in the corner of the ſame room. That about ten o'clock the dreadful accident happened, which awoke, and ſo alarmed Mr Theedham, that he immediately ruſhed to the ſpot, and precipitated himſelf among the ruins; and having procured a light, Mr Theedham returned, and, after ſome labour, drew out the two children, who had providentially received but little injury. Theſe two infants wept moſt bitterly for the fate of their ſiſter, and continued calling her by name, but, alas! ſhe made no anſwer; for, on removing the timbers and malt, ſhe was found lifeleſs.

Wedneſday, May 19.

This day, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Drying Loft of the Paper Mill, near Pennycuick, belonging to Meſſrs Charles Cowan and Sons, was diſcovered to be on fire, and in a very ſhort time, that part of the premiſſes, conſiſting of the Vatt-houſe, Finiſhing-houſe, Counting-houſe, and Drying Lofts, with a great part of the ſtock and utenſils therein, was, notwithſtanding every exertion, entirely conſumed. The rapidity of the flames baffled every exertion of the neighbourhood, and numerous workmen employed about the Manufactory. The fire-engine belonging to Mr White of Eſkmills was ſent to the ſpot with all poſſible diſpatch, and was of great ſervice in ſaving a conſiderable part of the ſtanding machinery, as well as in preventing the flames from ſpreading to the adjoining buildings. At the breaking out of the fire, the wind was in the eaſt, but luckily ſoon changed

changed to the weſt, otherwiſe the whole of the very valuable premiſſes would have been deſtroyed. This was a very complete and ingeniouſly conſtructed paper mill. The premiſſes and ſtock are fortunately inſured with Meſſrs Thomſons and Co. for the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance, London.

May 22. There were New Potatoes in Edinburgh Market, which were ſold at Twelve Shillings per peck.

Burntiſland, May 22.

From the progreſſive ſtate in which the herring fiſhery has gone on in this town ſince 1794-5, when red herrings firſt began to be cured here, until this date, the public will form an opinion of the utility and great neceſſity in paying attention to this valuable branch of induſtry. The account comprehends the barrels in buſſes taken off the bounty, as well as thoſe branded for the 2s. bounty per barrel.

Account of barrels white and red herrings cured in Burntiſland from ſeaſon 1794-5 to fiſhing ſeaſon 1801-2, both inclusive, diſtinguiſhing each ſeaſon:

	Barrels.	
	White.	*Red.*
1794-5, -	2835	316
1795-6, -	8100	1004
1796-7, -	9067	2642
1797-8, -	13,310	3695
1798-9, -	21,348	5708
1799-1800,	22,389	7275
1800-1, -	22,956	10,892
1801-2, -	14,683	11,907

There is a fine proſpect of a ſummer herring fiſhery on the North and N. W. of Scotland this ſeaſon. By the Union act, the people of Ireland are allowed to participate in the benefits of it, the diſtinction of Britiſh and Iriſh herrings is therefore done away.

Sir Walter Raleigh obſerves, that in the year 1618, the Dutch employed on the Scotiſh coaſts, in catching herrings only, 3000 ſhips, and 50,000 men; and in tranſporting theſe herrings, 9000 ſhips and 100,000 men,—in all 12,000 ſhips, and 150,000 ſeamen. How many more of both might Great Britain employ at this moment and with ſuperior advantage, becauſe nearer home? What a nurſery for hardy ſeamen, at once to enrich and to defend their country? Some eſtabliſhments are already formed and flouriſhing; and government, we underſtand, is about to augment their number, by improving the natural harbours of thoſe abundant coaſts.

General Aſſembly.

Edinburgh, May 20. 1802.

This day, the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met here. The Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, his Majeſty's Lord High Commiſſioner, walked from his apartments in the King's Arms Tavern to the High Church (the ſtreet being lined by the Lochaber Fencibles and City Guard,) accompanied by the Earls of Haddington, Leven, Balcarras, and Hopetoun, Lord Viſcount Duncan, Lords Elcho, Torphichen, and Elibank, the Lord Advocate, General Vyſe and ſuite, and a number of other Gentlemen of diſtinction, where an excellent ſermon was preached, by the Rev. Dr William Ritchie, miniſter of Kilwinning, Moderator to the laſt Aſſembly, from 2 Cor. ii. 19. "For we are not as many, which corrupt the word of God."

After divine ſervice, the members retired to the Aiſle, when they unanimouſly elected the Rev. Dr James Finlayſon, Profeſſor of Logic in this Univerſity, and one of the miniſters of the High Church, Moderator. His Grace then opened the Aſſembly with an elegant ſpeech from the Throne, to which the Moderator made a ſuitable reply. His Majeſty's letter, and the warrant for the Royal Bounty were alſo preſented, and read, and a Committee appointed to draw up an anſwer to the Royal letter.

Principal Hill then obſerved, that, ſince laſt Aſſembly a vacancy had occurred in the office of Sub-clerk to the Aſſembly, and Clerk to the Committee for the Royal Bounty, by the death of the Rev. Dr Gloag, and, after a very elegant tribute of praiſe to the merit and abilities of that worthy character, propoſed that theſe offices ſhould be filled by two Gentlemen conjunctly, and nominated the Rev. Mr David Ritchie, one of the miniſters of St Andrews church, Edinburgh, and the Rev. Mr Thomas Macknight, one of the miniſters of South Leith, for that purpoſe. This being unanimouſly agreed to by the Aſſembly, theſe Gentlemen were conjunctly appointed Sub-clerks to the Aſſembly, and Clerks to the Committee for the Royal Bounty. Being called in, they

they took the oaths and their places at the table.

Tuesday, May 25.

The Assembly had under consideration an appeal by the heritors of Dunipace, against the Rev. Mr Knox, minister of the united parishes of Larbert and Dunipace, for not discharging his duty to the heritors and parish of Dunipace. These two parishes have been united since 1617 or 1618, and there is a parish church in each; they have likewise separate kirk-sessions, session-clerks, and schoolmasters; and the poor's funds of each were also kept separate. Prior to the settlement of the present incumbent public worship was celebrated in each parish on Sunday alternately, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was also dispensed alternately in the two parishes. Since the settlement of Mr Knox in 1794, he has deviated considerably from the usage of his predecessors, and, instead of preaching at Dunipace alternately, he has been in the practice of only preaching there once in three weeks; and the sacrament had not been dispensed in Dunipace for four years. The trustees complained of this innovation, and various procedure took place before the Presbytery of Stirling, who desired Mr Knox to state his reasons for the alledged innovation; which that gentleman accordingly did, viz. 1st, That the parish of Larbert is six or seven times more populous than Dunipace; 2d, The church of Dunipace is extremely ill situated for the accommodation of the few inhabitants of the parish; and 3d, That it would be pernicious to their moral and religious conduct, to deprive such a vast body of people as reside in the parish of Larbert of Divine Service every alternate Sunday. The Presbytery pronounced the following judgment:—"The Presbytery, after deliberation, agreed, unanimously, to refuse the desire of the petition, and recommended to the heritors of both parishes, to devise some plan to remove the existing evils, in which the Presbytery will co-operate most cordially, to the utmost of their power." Against this judgment the heritors of Dunipace appealed to the Synod of Perth and Stirling, who affirmed the Presbytery's sentence; and the heritors finally appealed to the General Assembly. Mr Cranstoun, Mr Horner, and Mr Reddie, advocates, for the Appellants—several members of the Synod and Presbytery in support of their sentences—and Mr Knox for himself, were heard at considerable length. After a debate which lasted some time, in which a number of members took a part, the Assembly, without a vote, affirmed the sentences of the Synod and Presbytery, refused the desire of the petition, and dismissed the appeal.

May 26. The Assembly had transmitted to them by their Committee of Bills, a petition of Mr Angus M'Intosh, minister of Tain, appealing from a sentence of the Synod of Ross, of 20th April last, reviewing a sentence of the Presbytery of Tain, refusing to take Mr John M'Kenzie Student of Divinity, upon trials, on account of an alledged *fama clamosa*; with a petition for the Synod of Ross. There was also transmitted a petition for the Synod of Ross, with a reference by them to the Assembly of another point in the same cause. There appeared for the Synod of Ross Mr Robert Arthur, Mr Daniel Ross, Mr Robert Smith, and Mr Robert M'Kenzie; and Mr Cranstoun, Advocate, as their Counsel.—For the Presbytery of Tain, Mr Angus M'Intosh, at Tain; and Mr Francis Jeffrey, Advocate, as their Counsel.—The Assembly first proceeded to consider the appeal from the sentence of the Synod of Ross, and without a vote, Affirmed the sentence of the Synod of Ross, in as far as it finds the proceedings of the Presbytery of Tain, in relation to Mr M'Kenzie, highly irregular and injurious to him; Reversed those proceedings, and ordered them to be expunged from the records of the Presbytery; ordained the Presbytery of Tain to proceed forthwith in the trials of MrM'Kenzie, according to the rules of the church; and to make a special report of their proceedings to the Synod of Ross at their next ordinary meeting; and ordained this sentence to be inserted in the records of the Presbytery of Tain. The Synod withdrew their reference, as it was now unnecessary to discuss it.

May 27. The General Assembly having taken into their serious consideration, Overtures from the Presbyteries of Lochmaben and Arman, concerning the present state of the parish Schools of Scotland, feel themselves called upon, as the constitutional Superintendants of Teachers of Youth, to declare, that the Parochial

Parochial Schoolmaſters of Scotland, being intruſted in a conſiderable degree with the important charge of inſtilling into the minds of the riſing generation, the principles of Religion and Morality, are well intitled to public encouragement; that they are a moſt uſeful body of men, whoſe exertions, by diſſeminating amongſt all ranks of the community, ſolid and practical inſtruction, have contributed very much to the improvement, the good order, and the ſucceſs of the people of Scotland; that by the depreciation of the value of money, their Salaries and Emoluments, with which, a very few exceptions, are paid entirely in money, are not equal to the gains of a *Day Labourer;* that in many parts of the country, it has of late been found impoſſible to fill the Pariſh Schools with perſons properly qualified; and that the whole order is ſinking to a ſtate of depreſſion, moſt hurtful to their uſefulneſs; that it is extremely deſirable, that means ſhould be deviſed, for holding forth to men of ſound principles, and good capacity, ſufficient inducement to undertake the office of Parochial Schoolmaſters; and that ſuch men properly encouraged, having an intereſt in the proſperity of the Country, would prove the moſt effectual inſtruments of counteracting the operations of thoſe who, at preſent, or in any future time, may attempt to poiſon the minds of the riſing generation, with principles inimical to Religion, ſubverſive of order, and deſtructive of our happy Conſtitution in Church and State. The General Aſſembly inſtruct their Moderator, and the procurator for the Church, to embrace every favourable opportunity of expreſſing, in the name of the Church, the ſentiments contained in this declaration, to correſpond upon this important ſubject with his Majeſty's officers of State for Scotland, and to co-operate in every way that may appear to them moſt prudent and effectual, for giving to any plan that may be formed for the relief of the Parachial Schoolmaſters, all the weight which it can derive from the countenance of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Appointed Dr Grieve, Sir Henry Moncrieff, Dr Kemp, Mr Ritchie, Mr Campbell, of Clathick, and Mr Dalziel, to be a Committee with whom the Moderator and Procurator may communicate on this ſubject.

May 28. The proceedings of laſt commiſſion were read and approved of.—One of their reſolutions was an addreſs of thanks to the Right Hon. Earl of Leven and Melville, who had ſo long filled the office of High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly; to which addreſs his Lordſhip returned a ſuitable anſwer, and, on motion, both were ordered to be recorded in the Aſſembly's proceedings.

The report of the Truſtees of the Widow's Fund was given in, and the thanks of the Aſſembly given from the Chair to Sir Hen. Moncrieff Wellwood, for his fidelity, attention, and prudence, in the management of the fund.

A petition from Mr Neil M'Bride, preſentee for the pariſh of Kilmore, in Arran, and a reference by the Preſbytery of Kintyre, were then taken into conſideration. After hearing parties, the General Aſſembly unanimouſly remit the cauſe to the Preſbytery, diſapprove of the delay, and ordain the Preſbytery to proceed in the ſettlement of Mr Neil M'Bride in the church and pariſh of Kilmore, with all convenient ſpeed, according to the rules of the Church.

May 29. The Aſſembly proceeded to hear the cauſe of Mr Alex. Stronach, miniſter of Lochbroom. This gentleman was accuſed of drunkenneſs, and behaving in a manner unbecoming a clergyman, for which the Preſbytery of Lochcarron ſuſpended him for a certain time. The period of ſuſpenſion having elapſed, Mr Stronach petitioned the Preſbytery to be reponed, which they having refuſed, he appealed to the General Aſſembly. After hearing Mr John Jardine, advocate, for the appellant, and Mr William Rae, advocate, for the Preſbytery, the Aſſembly, without a vote, did reverſe the ſentence of the Preſbytery of Lochcarron continuing the ſuſpenſion of Mr Stronach; and repone him to his office as miniſter of Lochbroom; leaving it to the Preſbytery to ſerve him with a libel, if they ſhall ſee cauſe, and to proceed thereon, according to the rules of the church.

THE POST-OFFICE.

An account of the Revenue of the General Poſt-Office has been preſented to the Houſe of Commons, which ſhows the great increaſe of the Correſpondence of the Country, proving its general increaſe

creaſe of Wealth; and alſo the very able and admirable manner in which that branch of the Revenue is conducted.

An Account of the Net Revenue of the Poſt-Office paid into the Exchequer, excluſive of Parliamentary Penſions, from the 5th of April 1761, to 5th April 1802, together with an Account of the annual remittances from Scotland for the ſame period.

Year.	*Exchequer Payments.* £. s. d.	*Edinburgh Remittances.* £. s. d.
1761 -	36,400 0 0	7,345 5 11
1771 -	100,100 0 0	12,000 0 0
1781 -	142,400 0 0	20,000 0 0
1791 -	325,000 0 0	33,000 0 0
1801 -	743,000 0 0	76,336 9 9
1802 -	858,000 0 0	85,791 11 3

Examined per THOMAS CHURCH, Deputy-Accountant-General.

POPULATION.

From the ſtatement delivered to the Houſe of Commons, it appears that the average number of inhabitants to each houſe in England is five and two-thirds; in Wales, five and a half; in London, ſix and one-eighth; in Manchester, ſeven; in Bath, ſeven and two-thirds; in Liverpool, ſeven; and in Plymouth, nearly ten. The proportion of deaths in London appears likewiſe to be nearer to one in forty than to one in thirty, as it is uſually eſtimated.

The number of inhabited houſes is to the number of families as 5 to 6. The greateſt proportion of uninhabited houſes is in Middleſex, and the general average throughout England is one in 27.—In Wales the number of inhabited houſes is to the number of families 10 to 11, and one houſe out of every 32 is empty. About one tenth of all the males in England and Wales are in the army, navy, and merchant ſhips; ſo that nearly one-fourth of thoſe capable of bearing arms are ſo employed.---The proportion of reſident males is to that of the females as 12 to 13 nearly.

The county of York does not contain ſo many inhabitants as the cities of London and Weſtminſter; theſe laſt containing nearly one twelfth of the whole people of Great Britain.

The population of London is 864,845, (being a tenth of the whole Population of England,) Manchester 84,020—Liverpool 77,653—Birmingham 73,670—Briſtol 63,645—Leeds 53,162—Plymouth 43,194—Newcaſtle 36,963--Norwich 36,854—Bath 32,200—Portſmouth 32,166—Sheffield 31,314—Hull 29,516—Exeter 17,398—York 16,145.

The amount of England is 8,331,434; and of Wales, 541,546.

It is ſufficiently aſcertained, from the returns now made, that Scotland contains nearly 1,700,000 inhabitants, and it is known, with ſufficient accuracy, that the population of Ireland rather exceeds 4,000,000. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we may therefore ſafely affirm, that the Population exceeds Fifteen Millions; and it appears from the collection of all the Parith Regiſters of England and Wales throughout the laſt century (under the Population Act,) that our Population has increaſed with very accelerated rapidity the nearer we approach the preſent time.

Glaſgow.—The Population of the Royalty, from a very correct enumeration made by Mr Bald, the Surveyor to the police Eſtabliſhment, was 49,640
Barony Pariſh, comprehending the ſuburbs N. of the Clyde, 29,431
Gorbals, comprehending the ſub-South of the Clyde, ... 7,530

Total, 86,663

So that the Population of Glaſgow exceeds that of Manchester, the moſt populous town in England, except London, by 2,610.

May 25. This day there were 450 bolls of Oatmeal in Edinburgh market, which ſold from 15s. to 16s. 6d. per boll.---Retail prices per peck of Beſt Oatmeal, One Shilling One Halfpenny; Second, 1s. There were alſo 50 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per boll.---Price per peck, 9d. to 11d.

BIRTHS.

At London, the Right Hon. Lady Frances, a ſon and heir.

The Counteſs of Weſtmorland, a ſon.

The Right Hon. Lady Francis Vandeleur, a daughter.

Viſcounteſs Chetwynd, a daughter.

At Stratford-place, the Lady of Lawrence Dundas Campbell, Eſq. a daughter.

The Lady of Dr Frazer, of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, a daughter.

At his houſe on Hampſtead Heath, the Lady of H. C. Mair, Eſq. a ſon.

At Lambden, Mrs Niſbet, wife of James Niſbet, Eſq. a ſon.

Mrs Dawſon, wife of John Dawſon, Eſq. at Toſts, a ſon.

1802. *May* 3. Mrs Gordon of Newton, a ſon.

7. In Harley-ſtreet, London, the Lady of William Alves, Eſq. a ſon.

15. Mrs Graham, of Leitchtown, in Perthſhire, a ſon and heir,

16. At Antigua Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Duncan of Stonywynd, a ſon.

18. At her houſe Charlotte-ſquare, Mrs Paton, a daughter.

23. At Aberdeen, Mrs Stewart of Leſmurdie, a ſon.

24. At Rockville, Mrs Grant of Congalton, a daughter.

25. At Ely Houſe, the Lady of Colonel Robert Anſtruther of the Loyal Tay Fencibles, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

At London, Gilbert Mathiſon, Eſq. to Miſs Farquhar, eldeſt daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.

The Rev. Calthorpe Blofield, A. B. Vicar of Biſhop's Norton, to Miſs Mary Caroline Groſe, daughter of the late Francis Groſe, Eſq F. A. S.

At London, Capt. M'Murdo, of the 8th Regiment of Foot, to Miſs Jane Otway, of Seven Oaks, Kent.

At London, William Treadgold, Eſq. of Cheſterfield-ſtreet, to Miſs Ruſſel, of Berkeley-ſquare.

John Weir, Eſq. of Devonſhire-place London to Miſs Brucker, of Portman-ſquare.

Henry Steele, Eſq. merchant, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, to Miſs Page, of Knightſbridge.

Capt. Matthew Hacke, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Steell, daughter of Robert Steell, Eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, London.

Colonel Dyke, of the Coldſtream Guards, to Miſs Louiſa Lemon, daughter of Sir William Lemon, Bart.

At Lochmaben, the Rev. Mr Henry Lawrie, Miniſter of Lochmaben, to Miſs R. Brown, daughter of the Rev. Mr Richard Brown, late Miniſter there, and neice to Colonel Brown, late Governor of Guernſey.

At Greenock, the Rev. Mr Andrew Thomſon of Sprouſton, to Miſs Jean Carmichael, youngeſt daughter of Mr John Carmichael, Greenbank.

The Rev. Mr James Begg, of Eaſt Monkland, to Mrs Mary Mathie, of Greenock.

The Rev. Mr James Hamilton, to Mrs Black, Relict of Col. Black, Adjutant-General in Bengal, and ſiſter to the late Col. Noble.

At Meiklewood, Mr Thomas MacMillan, Rector of the Grammar School, Kirkcudbright, to Miſs Margaret Campbell.

Captain Neil Conally, of the Eagle, to Miſs Chriſtie Haſtie, of Greenock.

At Linton, Mr James Cockburn, aged 72 years, to Miſs Mary Skelton, of Skipton, Yorkſhire, aged 22.

April 20. At Perth, John Laing, Eſq. of Roſemount, to Miſs Iſabella Peebles, daughter of the Rev. Adam Peebles, Miniſter of the Epiſcopal Chapel there.

27. At Keith, Mr John Dawſon, Craigmill, to Miſs M'Donnel, only daughter of the deceaſed Æneas M'Donnel, Eſq. of Kyles.

29. At Cockairny Houſe, James Stuart, Eſq. younger of Dunearn, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Eleanor Maria Anna Moubray, only daughter of the deceaſed Doctor Robert Moubray, of Cockairny.

—. At Edinburgh, William Gordon, Eſq. of Argyll-ſquare, to Miſs Dunn, daughter of James Dunn, Eſq. Hill-ſtreet.

30. At London, Andrew Hunter, Eſq. of Queen-ſtreet, Edinburgh (late of Bengal,) to Miſs Stewart Cunningham, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Robert Cunningham, of Balgownie.

May 3. At Newton-Douglas, Mr Robert Mundel, Rector of the Academy of Cloſeburn, to Miſs Macmillan, eldeſt daughter of William Macmillan, Eſq. writer in Newton-Douglas.

—. At New Grange, Lieut.-Col. Sandieman, late of the 9th regiment of foot, to Miſs Anne Moir, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed William Moir, Eſq. of New Grange.

8. At Morriſton, near Elgin, James Roſe of Fleemington, Eſq. to Miſs Duncan, daughter of James Duncan of Morriſton, Eſq.

13. At Bath, Colonel John Henderſon of Foſwell Bank, Perthſhire, to Miſs Eliza Piercy, eldeſt daughter of J. Piercy, Eſq. deceaſed.

14. At Edinburgh, Mr Eaſtmant, to Miſs Jane Hunter, eldeſt daughter of Mr James Hunter, merchant.

16. At Pool's Hotel, by the Rev. John Kellock of Crichton, William Riddell, Eſq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miſs Ann Mark, of the ſame place.

24. At Delvin Houſe, Patrick Murray, Eſq. of Simprim, to Miſs Sufan Murray, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Robert Murray of Hilhead, Bart.

25. Capt. William Campbell, Elgin Fencibles, to Miſs Sufan Campbell, eldeſt daughter of John Campbell of Auch, Eſq.

DEATHS.

At Minorca, of the wounds he received in a duel, Mr Wathen, Depury Judge Advocate there.

At Dover, Miſs Boyd, ſiſter of Sir John Boyd, Bart.

At Miltown, the Hon. Tankerville Chamberlaine, Third Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, Ireland.

At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs Fielding, widow of the late Henry Fielding, Eſq. well known by his ingenious and humorous

mourous writings in the former part of laſt century.

At Brighthelmſtone, Mr Peter Elmſley, formerly a Bookſeller in the Strand, London.

At Bath, in the 79th year of his age, the venerable and Rev. E. Nelſon, Rector of Burnham-Thrope, Norfolk, and father of the gallant Lord Nelſon.

At Poligny, on his way to the waters of Aix, in Savoy, Baron Stael of Holſtein, formerly Ambaſſador from Sweden to France.

At Newcaſtle, Mr Robert Beaty, late of Carliſle. He had traverſed the greateſt part of Ruſſia, chiefly on foot.

At Lymington, Hants, Miſs M'Ilwain, only daughter of the late Jas. M'Ilwain, Elq.

Lady Payne, widow of Sir Gillies Payne.

At Bothwell Bank, Mrs Currie, widow of the late Dr Chiſholme Selkirk.

At Newry, Mr James Glenny, merchant.

At Beccles, Capt. Richard Purves of the Royal Navy.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 72, Mrs Renwick, daughter of the late Sir William Purves of Purves-hall, Bart. and niece of the late Earl of Marchmont.

At Annesfield, pariſh of Tinwald, in his 78th year, Mr Robert Harneſs, farmer.

At Dumfries, Mr John Lyle, merchant.

At Newburgh, Fife, Mr John Brown, Town Clerk.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Bryce, Relict of the Rev. Mr Bryce, late miniſter at Dron.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Catharine Buſhby, daughter of John Buſhby, Eſq. Tinwald-Downs.

At Dalry, Mr Wm. Dempſter, druggiſt in Edinburgh.

At Glaſgow, the Rev. Matthew Galt, A. M.

At Stirling Caſtle, Mrs Forreſter, wife of Lieut. Forreſter.

At Greenock, Mrs Williamſon, wife of Mr David Williamſon, merchant.

At Greenock, Mr John Forſyth, Bookſeller.

Wm. Newton, Eſq. of Middleton. As he was ſetting out from Pickering, on his return home, his horſe threw him, and killed him on the ſpot.

Miſs Morgan, niece to Mr Forſter, of Newport. As ſhe was getting on her horſe the animal took fright, and threw her with ſuch violence againſt ſome ſtones, as to fracture her ſkull, and cauſe inſtant death.

Mrs Pinto, formerly the celebrated Miſs Brent. Such is the mutability of human affairs, that this Lady, once the renowned and diſtinguiſhed heroine of the vocal tribe, and who, in the meridian of her fame, was univerſally admired, gradually declined into the vale of obſcurity, and of indigence, and died at length almoſt forgotten by the Publiſc,

1801. *Nov.* 16. At Bhangulpore, in the Eaſt Indies, Charles Hamilton, Eſq. ſon of the late Charles Hamilton, Eſq. of Holyrood-houſe, Edinburgh.

1802. *Feb.* 13. At Tobago, Captain William Mackay, of the Diana of London, ſecond ſon of Major William Mackay of Wick.

15. At Demerara, in the 19th year of his age, Mr Alexander Mackenzie, ſecond ſon of the late George Mackenzie, Eſq. of Pitlundy.

24. At Demerara, John Smith, Eſq. from Montroſe.

—. At Jamaica, Mr James Smyth, youngeſt ſon of John Smyth, Eſq. of Balharry.

April 9. At Prague, in Bohemia, General William Vere, for upwards of fifty years in the Auſtrian Service.

—. At Dumbarton, Mr Alexander Connell.

10. The Rev. James Lauder, miniſter of Dun.

12. At Stampford, near Hythe, in Kent, Colonel Alexander Macdonald, of the late 84th regiment of foot.

19. At Inneſmills, Mr John Mitchel, farmer.

20. Mrs Roſs, wife of the Rev. James Roſs, one of the miniſters of Aberdeen.

—. At Keith, in the 83d year of his age, Robert Reid, Eſq. late of Newmill.

23. At Rothſay, Captain John Stewart, of the Exciſe Boat there.

24. At Howford, near Selkirk, Mr Andrew Currie.

—. At Harrowgate, Dr James M. Adair.

25. Mr John Tait, Surveyor of the Cuſtoms at the Port of Leith.

26. Patrick Reid, Eſq. of Hazleden, late merchant in Glaſgow.

—. William, the infant ſon of Sir William Ramſay, Bart. at Dundee.

27. At Edinburgh, Miſs Jane Sproult Moir, eldeſt daughter of Dr William Moir, Surgeon-General, Bombay.

—. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr William Gloag, Almoner to his Majeſty, one of the miniſters of the City of Edinburgh, and Deputy Clerk to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

28. In Queen-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mrs Hunter of Thurſtone.

29. Mrs Cameron, wife of Ewan Cameron, Eſq. merchant, Glaſgow.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr William Wymeſs, Writer to the Signet.

—. At his houſe Cheffels' Court, Captain William Scott, late of Bombay.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Greig, Relict of Mr James Dickſon, Bookſeller in Edinburgh.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Philp, widow of James Philp, Eſq. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

May

May 1. At Penchriſe, Gideon Pott, Eſq. of Dod.

—. At Muireſk, Mrs Henry, wife of Capt. Henry of Corſe of Monellie, and daughter of the Rev. Mr Gordon, miniſter of Drumblade.

2. At Caſtlebarns, Mrs Jane Campbell, relict of the deceaſed Archbald Campbell, of Blandfield, Eſq.

4 Mr James Ranken, merchant, South Bridge.

—. At Edinburgh, in the 50th year of her age, Lady Forbes of Pitſligo.

5. On her paſſage from London to Leith, Miſs Agnes Kidſton, daughter of the Rev. Mr Kidſton.

—. At Fortwilliam, Dr John M'Intyre.

6. At Weſterkirk Manſe, Mrs Little.

—. BIG SAM.—At Guernſey aged, 40, Serjeant Samuel Macdonald, well known by the appellation of "Big Sam." He was a native of the county of Sutherland, in Scotland. He meaſured ſix feet ten inches high, four feet round the cheſt, extremely ſtrong built and muſcular, but yet proportionable, unleſs his legs might be thought even too large for the load they had to bear. His ſtrength was prodigious; but ſuch was his pacific diſpoſition, that he was never known to exert it improperly. His death was occaſioned by a collection of water in the cavity of the thorax. Sam continued healthy and active till his 35th year; his health then began to decline, and it is by no means improbable that this was the firſt formation of the diſeaſe which finally terminated his exiſtence.

9. The infant ſon of William Maxwell of Carriden, Eſq.

—. At Caſtlebarns, near Edinburgh, Miſs Helen Campbell, eldeſt daughter of the late James Campbell of Craigniſh, Eſq.

11. At Edinburgh, Miſs Anne Hill, eldeſt daughter of Dr Hill, of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

—. Aged 85, Mrs Beatſon, in St John's Madder Market, Norwich. She was a native of Wales, and commonly called the "*free maſon*," from the circumſtance of her having contrived to conceal herſelf one evening in the wainſcotting of a lodge room, to learn that *ſecret*, the knowledge of which thouſands of her ſex have in vain attempted to arrive at. She was a very ſingular old woman and as a proof of it the *ſecret* died with her!

May 11. At her houſe in Brown's Square, Edinburgh, Miſs Ann Jardine, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Robert Jardine.

12. Mr Thomas Buchannan, of Croy, merchant in Glaſgow.

—. At Mr Lea's houſe, New-ſtreet, Ann M'Laren, daughter of the deceaſed John M'Laren, Eſq. late of Jamaica.

—. Adam Urquhart, Eſq. of Blyth, in the 81ſt year of his age.

13. At Preſtick, near Ayr, at an advanced age, Mr Alexander Bradfute, formerly one of the Maſters of the Grammar School of Glaſgow.

14. At Antermony, far advanced in life, Mrs Bell, relict of the late John Bell, Eſq. of Antermony, to whom literature is indebted for the narrative of his travels through Ruſſia and Tartary to Pekin in China. She was a native of Ruſſia, and ſurvived her huſband nearly 22 years, during which, retirement from the world, and a ſtudious regard to domeſtic decorum, were the ſtrict regimen of her ſecluded widowhood.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Horſburgh, wife of Edwin Horſburgh, Eſq.

17. At Glenrath, Mr Robert Laidlaw, eldeſt ſon of Walter Laidlaw, Eſq. of Hyndhope.

—. At Fladong's Hotel, Oxford-ſtreet, London, the Hon. Frederick Stuart, Member of Parliament for the County of Bute.

—. At Whiteſide, Adam Smith, Eſq. of Whiteſide.

19. At Edinburgh, Sir Philip Ainſlie of Pilton.

21. At Glaſgow, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs Ruthven, wife of Mr John Ruthven, merchant.

23. At Blandfield, near Edinburgh, Dr Alexander Hamilton, Phyſician, and late Profeſſor of Midwifery in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

24. At Eccleſmachan Manſe, Mrs Margaret Ireland, wife of the Rev. Henry Liſton, miniſter of that pariſh.

25. Dr Fordyce, F. R S. and Senior Phyſician to St Thomas's Hoſpital at London. He joined to a very extenſive knowledge in every branch of Science, a moſt benevolent and Phylanthropic heart, which endeared him to all his relations and friends.

Errata in our laſt Number. In page 271. col. 1. line 29. *for* Sir Archibald *read* Sir Adolphus. In the date of Archdeacon Blackburne's letter to Lord Buchan, p. 272 *for* 1781, *read* 1771. In the Poetry, page 294. col. 1. line firſt. dele inverted comma ', and inſert a point of admiration!. Page 295. col. 1. line 24. *for* circumſpecit, *read* circumſpicit. Ditto, line 26. *for* Nudarunt, *read* Nudavit. Ditto, line 36. *for* videntur, *read* notantur. Page 295. col. 2. line 14. *for* collem, *read* callem. Ditto, line 18. *for* tuentur, *read* videntur. Page 296. col. 1. line 9. *for* premebat, *read* promebat. Page 297. col. 1. line 30. *for* flies, *read* fly. Ditto, col. 2. line 27. *for* what *read* when.